"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
To-day fair and cooler; to-morrow fair; moderate northwest to north winds.
For full weather report see Page 9.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,288. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1913.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MEXICO CITY CALM AS LIND ARRIVES

Demonstration for Huerta by 2,000 Men as Envoy Comes from Vera Cruz.

BRYAN STAYS UP FOR NEWS

Mexican Capital Takes Advent of Emissary Quietly—Awaits Light on Mission.

NEW CABINET IS FORMED

Chairman Bacon Calls on Americans to Uphold Peace Efforts of Administration.

WILSON'S A WAITING PLAN

Non-Recognition of Huerta, He Expects, Will Force Pacific End of Republic's Troubles.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 11.—At 1:30 o'clock this morning the State Department received a telegram from the American Embassy in Mexico City saying that John Lind, President Wilson's emissary, and Mrs. Lind had arrived safely and had gone to a hotel.

Secretary Bryan was in the State Department when the telegram arrived. He had been waiting for it all the evening and was greatly relieved when he learned that Mr. and Mrs. Lind had reached the Mexican capital.

The message from the Embassy was dated 9 P. M., Aug. 10, and was signed by Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the United States Chargé d'Affaires. It consisted of a few words in the secret cipher of the State Department.

2,000 IN LINE FOR HUERTA.

Paraders Cheer in Review—Capitol Awaits Lind Calmly.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 10.—An enthusiastic demonstration in honor of Gen. Victoriano Huerta, Provisional President of the Republic, took place in the capital to-day.

Two thousand men marched in a parade that cheered President Huerta as he reviewed the procession from the balcony of the National Palace, where he stood, surrounded by his military staff and the members of his Cabinet, during the entire time occupied by the marchers in passing that point.

All of the men in the parade were orderly from the beginning to the end of the demonstration. No anti-American feeling was shown.

Many Americans were among the onlookers, and all classes of the city's inhabitants were represented.

The Government is awaiting calmly and without any evidences of excitement the arrival to-night of John Lind, President Wilson's representative.

It is believed among the officials that Mr. Lind intends to abstain from any action until there are further developments, when possibly an official statement of his mission will be given out.

Huerta Forms a New Cabinet.

A new Cabinet was formed by President Huerta to-day. The new members will take the oath of office to-morrow. There were several surprises when the appointments were announced.

Deputy José Maria Lozano, leader of the young Independents of the lower house of the National Congress, was made Minister of Public Instruction.

Manuel Garza Aldape, Acting Minister of Foreign Relations, was designated by the President to be Minister of Commerce and Agriculture.

Federico Gamboa, who recently returned to Mexico from a foreign mission, was appointed Minister of Foreign Relations.

Those appointments by President Huerta filled all the vacancies in the Cabinet except the portfolio of Finance. It is believed that Senator Enrique Gorostieta will be appointed Minister of Finance to-morrow.

All the appointments announced by the Provisional President met general approval from the public.

Dispatches received here to-night report that Gov. Venustiano Carranza of the State of Coahuila, Commander in Chief of the Constitutionalists, and Julio Madero have retired, at the head of their forces, to Durango. Gov. Carranza and Señor Madero commanded in person the rebels who attacked the City of Torreon.

Following their failure to take the city, Carranza and Madero retired with their troops to Durango. They are attempting to establish the semblance of a government in Durango, having been driven from Monclova. They have appointed followers of their arms to operate the railway lines running out of Durango. These men were repairing the line to Torreon when the rebels were defeated there.

It is believed that Carranza's troops now will destroy the railway bridges between Torreon and Durango, to pre-

Continued on Page 2.

FLOODS POLICE STATION.

Giant Prisoner on Rampage, Batters in Water Piping.

The police of the West 152d Street Station are just beginning to recover from the shock of having had one John Zallet in their charge from Saturday night until yesterday morning. Zallet was brought in on the complaint of Dr. Charles Bies, who was motoring from the home of a patient to his own home at 2,439 Andrews Avenue, the Bronx, when, according to his story, Zallet hurled a brick at him. The charge, by the time it reached the station blotter, was disorderly conduct and intoxication.

Zallet is a boilermaker by trade and a giant in build. He was docile enough when they locked him up in one of the eight cells on the ground floor, and no more was heard of him until the small hours of the morning, when Doorman Diamond was called to the cells by the sounds of an uproar in progress there. He was amazed to find that to reach the cells he had to wade ankle deep in water.

Zallet had been up to mischief. With his two hands he had smashed his iron cot to wreckage, wrenched loose one of the legs, used it to batter in the piping and so had flooded the station. The other five prisoners in the lock-up were shrieking with fear when Diamond arrived in time to see Zallet twisting the bars of his cell and promising pain to the man who deterred him. Four policemen deterred him. It needed four.

In Harlem Court later in the day he was fined $10. Zallet lives at 509 West 160th Street.

TO MAKE A WIFE HAPPY.

Wealthy Seattle Man Lays Down Rules for Husbands.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 10.—L. C. Dillman, a wealthy Seattle man and associate of J. J. Hill, as the result of eighteen years of marital bliss promulgated to-day the following rules for husbands:

Keep all promises made before and at the time of marriage.
Divide the newspaper and everything else.
Keep a joint bank account.
Go to your club no oftener than one night a week.
Have no dogs or pets of any kind.
Call her up on the telephone at least three times a day.
When away from home write or telegraph every day.
Take her with you on business and pleasure trips. Be more polite to her than to any other woman you meet.
Remember that she likes flowers, candy and books.
Make it a business to be comfortable whenever she is happy.
Don't criticise her dress.
Be a gentleman to all women, but a husband to only one.
If you have only a dollar you are not wasting it by spending it on her.
If you have been faithful in all things, generous, considerate, and loving and still she is dissatisfied, get a divorce.

"Life is too short to waste any of it in trying to please an abnormal woman," Mr. Dillman adds.

SAVINGS ACCOUNT HIS TIP.

When His Waitress Pleases Him, Banker Moser Adds to Her Deposit.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.—Leo Moser, a banker, has convinced himself that he has worked out the ideal tipping system. To do so he applied the technique he acquired while acting as President of the American Institute of Banking and made a draft on his experience acquired as advertising manager of the St. Louis Union Trust Company.

Mr. Moser, who is young and good-looking, thought he was so well taken care of by the young woman who waited on him in his favorite lunch room on Fourth Street that he straightway put his system into effect. He obtained the name of the young woman, went to the savings department of the St. Louis Union Trust Company, and opened a dollar account in her name. He kept patronizing the restaurant and none but the girl with the savings account could wait on him. He never affronts her with a sordid tip, but when he feels that the service is just a little better than he could reasonably expect, a deposit goes to her credit.

SLASH GIRL'S CHAMPION.

His Onset Enabled Her to Escape, but Annoyers Turned on Him.

A girl was walking in Riverdale Avenue, Brownsville, yesterday afternoon, when three young men lounged forward, barred her path, and spoke to her in such a way that she cried out for help. A nineteen-year-old youth named Samuel Velcofsky was just then descending the steps of his home, near by, and he hurried toward her. There was no need of explanation, so he just struck the nearest offender in the face, and in the fight that followed the girl disappeared.

The three had her champion on the sidewalk in no time, and before they left him one had slashed him twice across the face with a long-bladed pen-knife. The surgeons at St. Mary's Hospital say he is disfigured for life.

As the three took to their heels Patrolman Roddy gave chase, and finally succeeded in arresting Hyman Tellis of 870 Hopkinson Avenue, accused as the man who had used the knife. When Barney Raven, whom the police call Frenchy, tried to rescue Tellis from Roddy's clutches he found himself arrested also. Both men will be examined by Magistrate Hylan.

MILLIONS FROM "VICES."

Record-Breaking Drinking, Smoking, and Card-Playing Taxes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The wealth of gold, silver and paper money filling the vaults of the Federal Treasury is due in no small measure to the record-breaking drinking, smoking and card-playing of the American people during the fiscal year 1913. Details of the sources of the $344,424,453 collected in internal revenue taxes during the year ended on June 30—the greatest in the history of the couhtry—were disclosed to-day in a report to Secretary McAdoo by William H. Osborne, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The 143,220,000 gallons of whisky and brandy consumed during the year brought in $157,542,000; the 65,246,000 barrels of beer, porter, and ales, $60,-240,000; the 14,276,771,000 cigarettes, $17,846,000; the 7,690,038,000 cigars, $25,-097,000; the chewing and smoking of 404,363,000 pounds of tobacco, $32,-349,000; taxes on 38,209,000 pounds of snuff, $2,677,000, and the sale of 32,-764,155 packs of playing cards, an increase of 1,952,475 over the previous year, brought $655,283.

The aggregate number of saloons in the country this year was 194,590, a decrease, despite the increased consumption of intoxicants, of 21,554, as compared with the fiscal year 1912. Wholesale liquor dealers numbered 6,452, a decrease of 600 within a year.

Total internal revenue receipts of 1913 exceeded the previous high record of 1911 by $21,898,000 and the collections of 1912 by $22,809,000. To collect the enormous sum it cost the Government $5,483,000.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE CUP CO., Bklyn., install dispensing fixtures in offices and furnish supplies of Lily Drinking Cups. This service is inexpensive. —Adv.

COLLIDING STORMS KILL 5, INJURE 20

Bolt Hits Tree in Pelham Bay Park, Slaying One Man and Stunning Ten Others.

THREE OF WOUNDED MAY DIE

Houses Unroofed, Trees Torn Up, and Boats Upset by Furious Blast from Southwest.

N. Y. UNIVERSITY DAMAGED

Campus Tent Blown Away and Trees Hurled Against Buildings—Falling Limb Breaks Man's Legs.

Two separate storms, each charged with tremendous forces of wind, hail, rain, and electricity, came out of the West and Southwest, respectively, late yesterday afternoon. They skirted the west side of lower Manhattan with merely a splashing of precipitation, dragged briefly but viciously over the University Heights section, then swept tumultuously northward until they collided over the upper part of Manhattan Island. The impact hurled them earthward, and their expending forces wrought widespread destruction. Five persons were killed by the storm in various parts of the city and its suburbs, and twenty were injured.

Streets in the storm zone were swept with the fury of a tornado. Pedestrians fled for safety to the nearest cover. Trolley cars rocked perilously in the blasts, and passengers prepared to throw themselves on the floor or into the street to escape the dangers that would have accompanied the overturning of cars.

Hundreds of trees in parks and private grounds were uprooted in the tempest. Plate-glass windows in Bronx business places were shattered; awnings and signs were torn from their fastenings; frame buildings were unroofed and, in a few cases, overturned. Pleasure craft on the Hudson and in Long Island Sound struggled in the blasts and some were overturned, one life being lost in the Hudson.

Late in the afternoon of an oppressive day gusts of wind like the hot breath of a sirocco came across from New Jersey. The skies darkened and conditions pointed to a heavy downpour. Lower Manhattan got a ten-minute rainfall, and that was all. Thousands there watched the black storm clouds sweep swiftly away to the north. In the Bronx section the sunlight was blotted out suddenly and darkness settled over the parks where the holiday crowds were enjoying themselves and in the streets filled with pedestrians.

Lightning Bolt Lays Many Low.

While people were making up their minds to seek shelter, the separate storms crashed together overhead and hurled down their combined elements. The first onslaught on land and water front came from continuous blasts of wind. Then lightning bolts slashed the darkness and the air was filled with a deluge of rain and hail.

Panics started among the crowds in Crotona, Pelham Bay, Van Cortlandt, Claremont, Poe, and Bronx Parks. In Pelham Bay Park 25,000 persons were distributed along the bathing pavilions, over the park spaces and in the athletic field. Hundreds ran for shelter under the big treees in the field. Those who had selected a spreading elm were cowering together when a bolt struck it and sent it crashing to earth.

Scores were caught in the branches and those who found themselves free fled in terror. From a distance they saw many persons lying stunned on the ground, and rescue parties ran back in spite of the continuing fury of the storm. Ambulances were summoned from Fordham Hospital. The surgeons found one man dead and many injured. This is the list:

THE DEAD.

ITALIAN, about 25 years old, unidentified, evidently laborer; body at the Westchester Police Station.

THE INJURED.

CORELLA, HERMAN, 24 years old, 406 East 121st Street.

GIMMIELLO, DOMINICK, 20, of 317 East 112th Street.

KANERNER, Mrs. FRIEDA, 40, of 1,696 Washington Avenue, the Bronx.

KATZ, CAROLINE, 18, of 494 East 139th Street.

NOLLER, MATHILDA, 16, of 1,696 Washington Avenue.

MANIKOFF, FANNIE, 23, of 815 East 161st Street.

NELSON, JOHN, 16, of 406 East 121st Street.

REPHAN, Mrs. EDITH, 18, of 415 East 157th Street.

SCHERMAN, PHILIP, 23, of 51 East 109th Street.

STEINKAMP, HERMAN, 15, of 1,923 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx.

Three of the Injured May Die.

Dr. Donovan of Fordham Hospital treated several others, who went home. All those named above, except Miss Katz, were removed to the hospital.

Word of the conditions prevailing in Pelham Bay Park was sent to Capt. Charles Place of the Westchester police, who hurried to the scene with the reserves. He succeeded in calming the crowds that had taken refuge in the bathing pavilions and under trees, and safe-guarded them as they dispersed. Capt. Lamb and his crew of six men from the American Life Saving Station, who had assisted in caring for the injured found under the elm, turned in to help the police. Park Commissioner Thomas Higgins had been notified, and he, too, lent a hand.

The bolt struck the tree near the top and slit it wide apart. Branches and splinters fell upon the crowd underneath. As the eleven persons, the one dead and the ten most seriously injured, lay prone, the others ran screaming in every direction, knocking down some who had been only slightly injured by the lightning or by splinters from the tree. Ambulances from Fordham Hospital made the run of fifteen miles to the scene in record time.

It was said last night at the hospital that two or three of the injured who are suffering from lightning burns may die. There was nothing about the dead man by which he could be identified. He

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SECRETARY BRYAN'S LECTURES.

The Sunday Times has arranged to print several of them. The first, on "The Price of a Soul," will be published in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

FIND WOMAN'S BODY IN INWOOD GROVE

Her Throat Cut and Head Nearly Severed from Trunk —Not Yet Identified.

Returning from a motor boat trip shortly before midnight last night, Frank C. Allen of 2,493 Valentine Avenue, the Bronx, a member of the Reliance Boat Club, stumbled across the body of a young woman in the thick wood in Inwood known as the Cold Spring Grove.

Allen had decided to take a short cut through the woods from the boathouse at the foot of West 207th Street to his home in the Bronx, and was following a familiar footpath when he fell heavily across the body. In the darkness he was not certain as to the real nature of the obstruction which lay in his path. He lit a match and beheld the body of a young woman.

The woman's throat had been cut from ear to ear and the head had almost been severed from the body. For the space of several yards in every direction the heavy foliage and shrubbery were trodden down, making it evident that there had been a desperate struggle.

For a moment, by the flickering light of the match, the young man looked upon his ghastly find. Then, with a shriek, he burst through the dense thickets to the roadway, and, shouting hysterically at the top of his voice, made away at full speed. His yells attracted the attention of Patrolman Flynn of the St. Nicholas Avenue Police Station, who was on duty a few blocks away. He ran up to the fleeing young man, who in a few sentences informed the policeman of his discovery. Flynn persuaded Allen to accompany him back into the woods, and, after verifying the latter's story, hastened to the nearest patrol box and summoned an ambulance from the Washington Heights Hospital.

Owing to the narrow and almost impassable roadway leading to the lonely spot in which the body lay, Dr. Shaw, who responded to the call, had difficulty in reaching the wood. It was after 12 o'clock this morning when he arrived, and upon examination of the corpse, said that life had been extinct for more than an hour when Allen found the body. The hands and wrists of the woman were badly cut, showing that she had attempted to wrest the weapon with which she was done to death from her murderer. Her clothing, which was of good texture, was torn. No weapon was found nor was there anything on the body to give the slightest clue as to the girl's identity.

The victim was apparently 25 years of age, about five feet five inches in height, and weighed about 140 pounds. She was clothed in a white waist with a blue serge skirt, black silk stockings, russet pumps, and woolen underwear. Upon the third finger of her left hand she wore a gold ring set with three blue stones. She had dark hair with blue eyes, and was good looking.

Half an hour after the body was found Detective Hyam, with a score of reserves from the St. Nicholas Avenue precinct, were beating the underbrush, and with lanterns were searching for some trace of the weapon or for any other clue which might lead to the identity of either the victim or the slayer, but at 1 o'clock this morning the search had been unavailing.

The police say that a group from lower Manhattan held a picnic in the grove yesterday afternoon, and that a number remained in the woods until a late hour.

TO NAME ALABAMA SENATOR

Gov. O'Neal About Convinced He Retains Power of Appointment.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 10.—Gov. O'Neal to-night, as a result of conferences with political advisers, said he had about reached the conclusion that he had authority to appoint at once a successor to the late Senator Joseph F. Johnston. The preponderance of sentiment among visiting members of the United States Senate and House was declared to be that Gov. O'Neal had authority to make the appointment under the third paragraph of the Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution, which reads:

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

Gov. O'Neal probably will remain in Birmingham until Tuesday, and it is predicted that the appointment of an Alabama Senator may be made before he returns to Montgomery.

Among those mentioned as possible appointees are Congressman Henry D. Clayton, John B. Knox of Anniston, Congressman John T. Heflin, and Congressman Oscar W. Underwood. If a special election is held, it is thought Congressman R. P. Hobson and Congressman Clayton will be contestants.

HUGE BUSINESS TO WIFE.

J. P. Williams, Dying, Teaches Her to Run $10,000,000 Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Aug. 10.—Instructed by her husband while on his deathbed in the management of his interests, estimated to be worth $10,000,000, Mrs. Jesse P. Williams will take charge of the property in accordance with her husband's wishes.

Jesse P. Williams was one of the South's greatest captains of industry. He was incurably ill for a long time, and during that period he coached his wife to become his successor, as they had no children. He made no will.

Mrs. Williams will be the only woman in the South, and perhaps in the world, who absolutely owns in her own right a 200-mile interstate railroad and a steamboat line. In addition she is one of the largest land owners in the United States, controlling a quarter of a million acres of farming and timber lands in Georgia and Florida. The railroad is the Georgia, Florida & Alabama, which runs from Richland, Ga., to Carrabelle, Fla. Mrs. Williams owns all the bonds and 90 per cent. of the stock of the road and will be elected President.

Mr. Williams, who laid the foundation of his fortune in turpentine, died last week.

A few dashes ANGOSTURA BITTERS in a glass of water counteract impurities.—Adv.

$9,000 GEMS VANISH AT MAINE RESORT

Daring Robbery in Kennebunkport Cottage of Mrs. M. H. Forrest of Philadelphia.

KENNEBUNKPORT, Me., Aug. 10.—The police were notified to-day that burglars had visited Cro'-Nest, the Summer home of Mrs. M. H. Forrest, a wealthy Philadelphia widow, and stolen diamonds valued at more than $9,000. There is no clue to the identity of the robbers.

The robbery occurred about 3 o'clock this morning, the burglars entering through the cellar. One of the servants was awakened by a noise, but as there were several guests at the cottage nothing was thought of the matter at the time. Entering the room where Mrs. Forrest was sleeping, the intruders ransacked her bureau, dressing table, and writing desk without disturbing her. Apparently jewelry that did not contain diamonds was not wanted, because several valuable watches and other articles were left behind.

"I am completely unnerved by this affair," said Mrs. Forrest to-night. "The jewelry consisted of necklaces, rings, bracelets, diamond pins, diamond-studded watches, and other smaller articles. I valued them well up to $9,000. "I have not the slightest idea who could have stolen my jewels. I suspect no one. The first I knew of the robbery was when I opened my bureau drawer this morning and discovered that the jewel case was gone. The thieves did not make the slightest noise in my room and I was not awakened."

'QUAKE AT LAKE PLACID.

Brief but Sharp Shock Followed by Drop in Temperature.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Aug. 10.—An earthquake shock occurred here at 12:15 A. M. to-day, followed by a drop in temperature of sixteen degrees. The vibration was brief but sharp enough to awaken guests at the Summer hotels.

Two shocks of longer duration were felt here last May, and these also were succeeded by a lower temperature.

PARENTS FIRE BATHHOUSES.

Cause of a Blaze Where Children Were Drowned, Police Believe.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 10.—Fire, believed to have been of incendiary origin, destroyed to-night three of the municipal bathhouses, at one of which eleven boys were drowned a month ago by the collapse of a runway.

The police believe that some foreign-born parents, crazed with grief at the loss of their children, fired the structures. The bathhouses have been closed since the disaster. The loss is $1,500.

MANY LOST IN INDIA FLOOD.

Hundreds Are Drowned and Great Destruction Is Wrought.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.—Floods, resulting from heavy rains in Bengal, are reported to have caused the loss of hundreds of lives and great financial damage.

The River Damodar has overflowed its banks and flooded miles of the country around Burdwan, fifty-six miles northwest of here. Burdwan, with the palace of the titular Maharajah and its many temples, is six feet under water. The railroad between Calcutta and the town is submerged and all traffic has been suspended. Thousands of persons are homeless and destitute.

POWELL GOES TO HOBART.

New York Educator Becomes President of Geneva Institution.

GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The Board of Trustees of Hobart College announced to-day that Prof. Lyman P. Powell, head of the Ethics Department at New York University, had accepted the call to the Presidency of Hobart and its co-ordinate institution, William Smith College.

The new President will succeed Dr. Langdon C. Stewardson, who resigned several months ago. Prof. Powell will assume his duties upon the opening of the Fall term.

UNIONS PLAN TO SNUB FOSS.

Boston Labor Day Parade Will Not Pass the State House.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—The Central Labor Union committee in charge of the arrangements for the Labor Day parade stated officially to-night that the marchers would not pass the State House, as has been the custom for years.

The change of the route this year means that the 60,000 members of the Boston labor unions have decided to rebuke Gov. Foss for his attitude toward the strikers at his two factories at Hyde Park.

As a further expression of the sentiment of organized labor in Boston toward Gov. Foss's opposition to labor unions the strikers at the Foss factories will march at the head of the parade.

GUNMEN KILL TWO.

Woman Wounded in Street Attack —Revenge Slayers' Motive.

Actuated, it is believed, by motives of revenge, four gunmen early yesterday morning shot down Gaspero and Joseph Provinzano, brothers, 35 and 25 years old, of 43 Monroe Street, Newark, as the victims, who were coalpassers in the employ of the Stephens & Condit Transportation Company, were on their way home after working all night. A third brother, Salvatore, 48 years old, who was walking a short distance behind Gaspero and Joseph, collapsed from fright when he saw his brothers dropped in their tracks, all three having turned and run when the four opened fire. A stray bullet struck Mrs. Elizabeth Harris, 30 years old, of 50 Adams Street, in the neck.

The four gunmen ran away as soon as they saw the three brothers fall, and have so far eluded arrest. Ambulances conveyed the Provinzano brothers and Mrs. Harris to the City Hospital. Gaspero died on the way and Joseph about three hours after reaching the hospital. Mrs. Harris's injury is not regarded as serious.

Investigations by the police disclosed that one of the victims, who was foreman of a gang of coalpassers, last week had a quarrel with some of his men and discharged four, who are said to have vowed vengeance on quitting.

GOV. SULZER DENIES EVERYTHING AFTER AN ALL NIGHT CONFERENCE

GOVERNOR SULZER'S MIDNIGHT DENIAL.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, (Monday,) Aug. 11.—Here, in full, is Gov. Sulzer's denial of the Frawley inquiry charges:

In view of the fact that the Frawley Committee is about to make its report of the investigation it has been making, I am advised that it would be unwise for me at this time to make any detailed statement in reply to the matters that had been brought to the attention of that committee, but, having promised that I would furnish the press a statement, in fulfillment of that promise I make the following brief reply to the matters that I am informed had been brought before such committee.

I deny that I used any campaign contributions for personal use.

I deny that I speculated in Wall Street or used money contributed for campaign purposes to buy stocks either in my own name or otherwise.

I never had an account with Fuller & Gray or Boyer & Griswold. I never heard of these firms; do not know the members, and knew nothing about the transactions with these firms testified to before the Frawley Committee until recently threatened with exposure and the alleged transactions were brought to my attention by the Frawley Committee.

The stock matter with Harris & Fuller was not a speculative account or matter, but a loan made upon stocks as collateral, which stocks had been acquired and paid for years before my nomination for the office of Governor and from other sources than Harris & Fuller.

Certain checks given to me for campaign purposes were deposited to my personal account, and thereafter I paid the amount of said checks to my Campaign Committee.

In filing my statement of receipts and disbursements with the Secretary of State I relied on information furnished me by the persons in immediate charge of my campaign, and in whom I had, and have, the most implicit confidence, and I believe the statement furnished by them to me to be accurate and true.

FRAWLEY INQUIRERS SPLIT ON PROCEDURE

Minority Still Insists That the Courts Had Better Deal with Sulzer Charges.

THEY URGE HIS INDICTMENT

Struggle Pending In Committee Over Its Report, but the Majority Is for Impeachment.

Inquiries made in this city yesterday disclosed that several members of the Frawley Investigating Committee were still opposed to impeachment proceedings being brought against Gov. Sulzer. These members, who form a minority of the committee, believe the committee should recommend that the evidence be turned over to the Attorney General for presentation to a Grand Jury, with the expectation of having the Governor indicted for violation of the Corrupt Practices act.

The majority of the committee, however, is in favor of recommending impeachment. There will be a fight in the committee, however, and there is a bare chance that some of the majority members may be won over to the side of the minority. But there will be no minority report, as all the members of the committee are thoroughly satisfied with the evidence, and are a unit in believing that the Governor should be removed from office. The division of opinion merely is over the question of the quickest way of accomplishing this result.

The minority feels that there is a loophole for the Governor to escape impeachment because of technicalities. These members are impressed with the arguments that the Governor is not amenable to impeachment for acts performed before he took office. They also fear that the Governor is right in his contention that the present session of the Legislature, being an extraordinary one, cannot act except upon the recommendation of the Governor upon the matters for which it was called to consider.

"The committee has not been vindictive in its investigations," said one member yesterday. "It acted entirely through a sense of duty to the people. It was not animated by motives of revenge, and it has no desire to make a Roman holiday of the Governor. We are convinced that it will not be necessary to take any more evidence, but if it should become necessary, the committee will not be embarrassed by lack of material. There is plenty more, but we hope, for the sake of the Governor as well as the people who trusted him, that it will not have to be used."

Herbert R. Limburg, the lawyer, denied yesterday that he had advised Gov. Sulzer or that he had been consulted by the Governor relative to the charges against him.

SCOUTS IMPEACHMENT IDEA.

Knickerbocker Press Again Goes to Defense of Sulzer.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 10.—The Knickerbocker Press, which is friendly to Gov. Sulzer, follows up its editorial of yesterday on "Impeaching Sulzer" with another one in the same strain to-day. It says that Gov. Sulzer is making one of the greatest fights ever made in political history, and remarks that "if William Sulzer committed any crime before Jan. 1, 1913, punishment for the commission of such crime must be in the criminal courts after indictment by the Grand Jury and through conviction by the trial jury."

After discussing various phases of the committee's power, the editorial continues:

"The Frawley Committee has no power to recommend the impeachment of Gov. Sulzer. That must be done through a vote of the Assembly duly elected. The Assembly can only act at a regular session of the Legislature or in extraordinary session of the Legislature duly convened by the Governor under constitutional provisions and acting in such case upon his recommendation.

"Conceding that the Legislature is now regularly convened in extraordinary session, which it is not, but conceding that to be the case, the Assembly cannot act except upon the recommendation of the Governor. If it should by brute force pass resolutions of impeachment by a majority vote, with a quorum present, the court of impeachment consisting of the major part of the Senators elected and a major part of the Judges of the Court of Appeals would have no jurisdiction to try Gov. Sulzer upon the charges contained in the articles of impeachment unless the Governor so recommended. It is inconceivable that the Judges of the Court of Appeals would consent to sit in any such an unlawfully organized court of impeachment. If they did consent to sit in a court of impeachment that was not organized according to constitutional provisions they would deserve to have said to them all of the impertinent expressions made by Theodore Roosevelt during the last few years.

"The newspapers of the State should become sane. They would recognize and support in their news columns the provisions of the Constitution of the State of New York. They should recognize and support the provisions of the penal law of the State of New York. The people of the State must accord the same recognition, and they will accord it. The people of the State of New York are with Gov. Sulzer in the present fight which he is making against official and unofficial graft and corruption.

"The facts that he may have traded in stocks, that he may have used money contributed to him for political purposes for other purposes, that he may have left out of his statement, made as a candidate, some items that should have been included have nothing to do with the situation and are outside of the present question. Law and order must be preserved. The provisions of the Constitution must be followed.

"If, while acting as Governor of the State of New York, William Sulzer has been guilty of willful and corrupt misconduct in office, he should be impeached at a regular session of the Assembly. Under existing conditions he cannot be lawfully impeached until the Legislature convenes in January, 1914. Every citizen of the State of New York should understand this.

GUESTS OF BRIDE-TO-BE ILL.

Five of Twelve Who Attended Linen Shower Are Stricken with Typhoid.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Aug. 10.—Five of twelve young women who recently attended a linen shower in Waterbury given in honor of a prospective bride, Miss Mary Carey, daughter of Joseph F. Carey, a Winsted contractor, are suffering from typhoid fever, while other members of the party are threatened with the malady.

Miss Carey, whose engagement to Dr. M. J. Reldy was recently announced, is among those stricken, and her illness was diagnosed as typhoid. Miss Mary McCaffery, also of Winsted, who attended the shower, became infected with typhoid last week.

The cause of the outbreak has not been determined.

ITALY MAY NOT EXHIBIT.

Rumor in Rome That She Will Not be Represented at San Francisco.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 11.—The Rome correspondent of The Times says he learns that it is now unlikely that Italy will participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Sir Thomas Lipton, in a letter to The Times, strongly urges that Great Britain be officially represented at San Francisco. He argues that a reduction in the tariff will give opportunities for trade competition never before anticipated, and that therefore there is a greater reason for British official representation at San Francisco than there was at either the Chicago or St. Louis Exhibitions.

Latest Shipping News.

SS Minnehaha, London, Aug. 2. SS Albiglo, Port au Prince.

Boldly Declares He Did Not Speculate in Wall Street

OR MISUSE PARTY FUND

Asserts He Does Not Know Brokers Who Testified Before Frawley Inquiry.

ONLY PAID OFF OLD DEBT

Made Good All Amounts Used from His Campaign Fund, He Insists.

SHOWS EFFECT OF STRAIN

Marshall, Herrick, and Other Legal Advisers with Him in Night Council.

FRIENDS TALK RESIGNATION

Frawley Report Being Rushed—Division Over Impeachment or Prosecution.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, (Monday,) Aug. 11.—Following a conference with several of his legal advisers and closest friends, Gov. Sulzer gave out at 1 o'clock this morning a detailed denial of the sensational testimony brought out against him by the Frawley Committee.

The Governor denies that he diverted any campaign contributions to his personal use. He denies that he speculated in Wall Street. He asserts that he never had an account with Fuller & Gray or Boyer & Griswold. He says he never knew the members of these firms, and knew nothing of the transactions they have described in testimony to the Frawley Committee.

"The stock matter with Harris & Fuller," continues the Governor's statement, "was not a speculative account or matter, but a loan made upon stocks as collateral, which stocks had been acquired and paid for years before my nomination for the office of Governor, and from other sources than Harris & Fuller.

"Certain checks given to me for campaign purposes were deposited to my personal account, and thereafter I paid the amount of said checks to my campaign committee."

The Governor, further, thus declares his complete confidence in the honesty and integrity of his campaign committee:

"In filing my statement of receipts and disbursements with the Secretary of State I relied upon information furnished me by the persons in immediate charge of my campaign, and in whom I had, and have, the most implicit confidence, and I believe the statement furnished by them to me to be accurate and true."

Result of Long Conference.

The statement was the result of a conference lasting most of the night, which was attended by Louis Marshall, D Cady Herrick, Louis F. Autisdale, John A. Hennessey, and several others of the Governor's closest political counselors. It followed a day filled with rumors that Mr. Sulzer was being advised by his inner circle of friends to resign his office, relieve himself of the terrible strain which he was undergoing, and save the State the disgrace of an attempt to impeach him or his indictment under the Corrupt Practices act. It was said even late to-night that men who heretofore had been foremost in urging the Governor to keep up the fight had weakened and were counseling him to take the shortest course out of his difficulties and get out of office at once.

The conference began immediately after the dinner hour and lasted until long after midnight. During the evening there was no intimation that the Governor would have anything to say regarding the Frawley investigation; in fact, inquirers were told that the conference had to do entirely with the investigation which John A. Hennessey had been ordered to conduct for the purpose of blanketing the Frawley disclosures with counter-charges against the friends of Charles F. Murphy in several State departments. During the day the Governor showed in every move and gesture the effect of the nervous tension which the disclosures had wrought upon him. His closest advisers admitted for the first time that he was deeply worried, but he maintained a stolid silence to all except those in his immediate confidence. Mr. Sulzer took a walk this morning and an auto ride this afternoon.

Snags in Hennessy Inquiry.

Mr. Hennessy was to have begun his investigations with John H. Delaney, Commissioner of Efficiency and Economy, to-morrow. Mr. Hennessy also had subpoenaed Matthew Horgan, Mr. Delaney's deputy. Mr. Horgan is on a three months' leave, and is acting as assistant to Eugene Lamb Richards, the attorney for the Frawley committee.

Senator Frawley sent a letter to Mr. Hennessy saying he would not allow Mr. Horgan to go on the witness stand. Mr. Frawley said Mr. Horgan need not regard the subpoena because he was engaged in serving a legislative committee of inquiry. Senator Frawley's attitude in the Horgan matter had the effect of upsetting much in the plans of the Governor's friends for their endeavor to have the Hennessy inquiry offset the findings of the Frawley committee.

Senator Robert F. Wagner, President pro tempore of the Senate, and Speaker A. E. Smith of the Assembly are at Saratoga. Mr. Richards, counsel for the Frawley committee, spent the day there preparing a draft of the report for the committee to present to the Legislature to-morrow night. Mr. Richards said to-night that the report would be short and would deal with the testimony concerning Gov. Sulzer's campaign contributions and stock transactions.

Senator Wagner said the committee would meet to consider the report to-morrow evening before the session of the Legislature. The Senator said he expected a large attendance of legislators, as all had been notified to be present.

In view of the vital importance of the attitude of the seventeen Republican Senators, in case the Assembly determines to institute impeachment proceedings, it is recalled that early in the regular session Senator Elon R. Brown, the Republican leader, intimated that if it were shown that during his campaign Mr. Sulzer bargained with labor leaders to support a full railroad crew bill in return for support from labor organizations that fact would constitute ground for impeachment.

The general impression is that, with a majority of more than two-thirds in the Assembly, there will be enough Democratic votes in that body to initiate the impeachment proceedings without the aid of the Republicans or Progressives. The votes of 76 of the 102 Democratic Assemblymen would be enough to accomplish that end. The Republican strength in the Senate, however, is a little more than one-third of the total present representation, counting the two Democratic vacancies, which could not be filled in time to figure in any trial that might be ordered. Aside from that, several of the Democratic Senators are rated as strong partisans of the Governor. If the line-up in that body should be reasonably close to party divisions, the impeachment would fall through unless supported by more than two-thirds of the members of the Court of Appeals sitting in judgment, as a two-thirds majority of the court and Senate would be essential to the Governor's removal.

Call Sulzer's Point Absurd.

Lawyers here have expressed great interest in the point that no impeachment trial could be had at an extraordinary session because of the Constitutional prohibition against any action at such a session, except at the initiative of the Governor himself.

It is pointed out in this connection that if this contention were well grounded it would be impossible to remove a Governor at a time when the Legislature was not in session, even though he should be guilty of any self-confessed malfeasance that would warrant his removal. According to the Governor's opponents, such an absurdity would be entirely inconsonant with the entire structure of the laws.

As the law specifies that in case of impeachment charges being presented at least thirty days must elapse before a trial can begin, the earliest possible date at which the trial court could be convened would be Oct. 11, less than a month before the Fall election, at which a new Assembly will be chosen. That would bring the trial into the most heated period of the campaign, with no reasonable probability of its termination before the election.

"CRUCIFYING" SULZER.

Astonishing Letter from a Friend Echoes Albany Arguments.

THE TIMES received by telegraph from Albany last night the following letter, with a request for its publication. The writer, James C. Garrison, who was formerly one of the editors of The New York Press during the managing editorship of John A. Hennessey, has recently been associated with Mr. Hennessey in the work the latter has been doing in the State in behalf of Gov. Sulzer. The letter itself puts in concrete form sentiments being now widely heard in Albany from the Governor's closest associates there. Here is the letter:

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a professional student of politics and as a friend of Gov. Sulzer, my esteem for whom grew out of observation of his career of solid achievement for the public good, I beseech the press and people of New York to consider the enormous error that would be made in crucifying this man.

Pause and think what the true breadth of the proposition is—to exchange a Sulzer administration of the Governorship for a Murphy administration of the Governorship. It is not the narrow question whether Sulzer's campaign fund was tainted.

I do not know what the Governor's explanation of the campaign fund and the stock speculation is. It ought to be plain, however, that if he had been dishonest he would not have compiled the perfect record of his dishonesty as the Frawley Committee represents it. Remember that all campaign fund legislation is hypocritical and that eminent statesmen have been "caught with the goods" in campaign fund scandals without the discovery being taken very seriously by the public.

Suppose the Sulzer explanation of the campaign fund is not satisfactory. That does not change the truth that the issue here is bigger than campaign funds or forged tales of Vermont perjury or Philadelphia breach of promise. The choice the people are now called upon to make is between a Sulzer control of the State and a Murphy ownership of the State. Nobody will deny that Sulzer, though having weaknesses that do not place him far below the level of contemporary statesmen, nevertheless has governed New York well. He has governed it far too well. That is why Murphy has decreed that he be thrown to the wolves.

Long before Sulzer refused Murphy's demand for the surrender of the Governorship and the protection of Stillwell he knew that the campaign fund would be exposed. That was one of the threats about which he told me weeks before the Frawley committee set to work to uncover the campaign fund. Sulzer knew they would accuse him of perjury and all kinds of turpitude. All these pains he could have spared himself and become a rich man, if he had yielded his office to Murphy.

He weighed the promised rewards in one hand and he balanced on the other hand the possibility of ruin, and then William Sulzer vowed that at any personal sacrifice he would stick to his commission from the people. He does not care now what happens to him, because he did not care then. His resolution to go through with the fight for honest and efficient government, in the circumstances, was an act so supremely sacrificial that to me it bares the possibility that William Sulzer could ever have committed an intentionally dishonest act, and I would go so far as to say that even if he had been dishonest before he came into the Governorship he would deserve a full pardon for the courage and unselfishness which he revealed when he chose the road to possible ruin instead of the pleasant path to luxury and security which he could have traveled if he had betrayed the people to Boss Murphy.

Record-breaking frauds and unexampled loot have been going on here under the auspices of those into whose hands it is meant now to commit the State. It is because of those vast larcenies, not surmised but visible, that powerful people whose liberty is in peril are screaming for the blood of Sulzer. All this is so plain to us here, who have seen the proofs, that I marvel because the clear-sighted citizenship of the State has not raised a cyclone of protest against the meditated crucifixion.

Some of the press has been unfair to Sulzer in persistently looking at the issue in the narrowest way. Many newspapers have been unfair to the State in refusing to present the problem in all its breadth. Already the bosses are gloating over the feast which the wolves mean to make of the Governor, whose worst offense is that he has served the people too well. Will the people of New York permit the crucifixion?

The Governor has told his friends that if the people are indifferent to their own fate, which is all that he has cared about, he cares not what becomes of him. But those who can see the issue in all its width and enormity cannot see him go to the cross without crying out a warning against the sacrifice and without assuring the people of the State of New York that impeachment will be their shame and their loss, not the disgrace and destruction of William Sulzer.

JAMES C. GARRISON.

LIGHT CRAFT TO USE CANAL BY DECEMBER

But Goethals Doesn't Look for Waterway's Completion Before Jan. 1, 1915.

DREDGES FOR CULEBRA CUT

Thirty-four to Displace Shovels, with a Monthly Excavating Capacity of 1,500,000 Cubic Yards.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—All reports from the Panama Canal Zone indicate that Col. George W. Goethals will be ready to allow shallow-draught ships to pass through the canal by next December. This has been the understanding ever since Col. Goethals testified before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in December, 1911, but he and his associates do not expect the canal to be ready for the navies of the world until Jan. 1, 1915. No official time has been fixed for the actual opening, but that is the date when Col. Goethals expects to complete the work.

Dredges are to replace steam shovels in the excavation of the Culebra Cut. The thirty-four steam shovels used in the cut handle only 800,000 cubic yards of earth and rock per month, which output will be greatly reduced as the depth of the cut increases and the available room for shoveling is reduced. Col. Goethals has now assembled fifteen dredges, with a monthly capacity of 1,500,000 cubic yards, and these will be floated into the cut as soon as the dike is destroyed.

Meanwhile, not content with digging away at the base of the cliffs, the engineers, in their haste to open up the waterway, have begun to tear away the top of the hills with great jets of water under high pressure, sluicing the earth into the bed of the canal, whence it is being swept up by pneumatic dredges and pumps and discharged into ravines and valleys so far away that it can never wash back.

The status of the canal work, according to the understanding among officials here, on the basis of the reports from the Isthmus, is as follows:

June 27, 1913.—The last gate of Gatun spillway was closed, and since that time Gatun Lake has been steadily rising through the impounding of water from the Chagres River and other streams, draining 1,320 square miles of territory.

Oct. 1, 1913.—The water in Gatun Lake is expected to reach 71 feet above sea level.

Oct. 10, 1913.—The great Gamboa dike, which keeps the water of Gatun Lake from flowing into Culebra Cut during dredging operations, is to be blown up with dynamite and water admitted into the cut. The top of this dike is 78.2 feet above sea level.

Dec. 1, 1913.—The level of the water in Gatun Lake and Culebra Cut is expected to reach its final limit of 85 feet above sea level.

December, 1913.—Vessels drawing probably 20 to 25 feet of water may be put through the canal, while giant dredges will be completing the deepening of the submerged channel through Culebra Cut.

Jan. 1, 1915.—The canal will be ready for ships of the navies of the world to pass through both sets of locks, and vessels will be able to use the canal to its full depth, going in opposite directions at the same time.

PARDONS CAPT. FRANKLIN.

Wilson Lenient to Officer Guilty of West Point Irregularities.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Word has been received here that President Wilson has granted an unconditional pardon to former Capt. Thomas Franklin, who from 1902 to 1908 was Treasurer of the Military Academy and Quartermaster and Commissary for the Battalion of Cadets.

After Capt. Franklin left here for duty in the Philippines investigation disclosed irregularity in his accounts. He was brought back for trial, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the Atlanta Penitentiary for two and one-half years. He served but a few months, however, and offered his resignation from the army, which was accepted.

Capt. Franklin's superior officers highly commended him for services in the Philippine insurrection and the Boxer rebellion.

THE ANTIS BECOME 'CONSERVATIONISTS'

Association Opposing Suffrage Adopts a New Sub-Title to Indicate Its Aims.

CALL POLITICS A MAN'S JOB

"A Terrible Waste" for Women to Enter That Field, They Say—Deny Franchise Aids the Sex.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Because they regard their mission to be to conserve the home, motherhood, and womanhood, the members of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage have decided that hereafter the organization shall bear the sub-title of "The Conservationists." Another reason for the change is that the antis hold it to be a "terrible waste" to put woman into politics and compel her to do a man's work. The announcement of the new title is to be made in The Woman's Protest, the monthly publication of the organization, through the following statement:

"There is something wrong with the condition of women to-day. There is no question about that. Suffragists and anti-suffragists agree on that point, their only difference being the means by which the condition of women could be bettered and the condition of mankind improved through the influence of women. Suffragists think that it can be done through the ballot box. Anti-suffragists think that it can be done better without the franchise.

"We think that putting woman into politics and forcing her to do man's work as well as her own is a terrible waste. It has not been proved, in any State where woman votes, that she has accomplished anything by the franchise which she could not have accomplished without it, provided she possesses the knowledge, which we deny comes only with the ballot. The work of women in non-suffrage States has proved that.

"What the woman of to-day needs is education, in order to make full use of the opportunities which modern times have given her. As we have often asserted before, we believe in women having the fullest opportunity for her individual development for the good of humanity and of the State, but that this development should be used for others, and not solely for herself. We aim to develop the woman so that she may make a better home by becoming the best kind of a wife in the fullest sense of that word—a companion, giving her full share in the partnership—and so that she may become a better mother, if she is so fortunate as to be one.

"We therefore stand as a body of conservationists. Our aim is to conserve the home, to conserve motherhood, to conserve womanhood. We seek to preserve all that is best in the old order of things, to incorporate what is excellent in the new; we seek to continue our part of the foundation of the social fabric along these lines, and not along the lines of Socialism, of feminism, and of economic independence for all women."

TO ANALYZE THE PLATFORMS

Research Bureau Will Estimate Capital Needed for Their Proposals.

The Bureau of Municipal Research announced yesterday that it would issue this week as part of its campaign literature a bulletin entitled "Platform Promises to Spend More," in which would be estimated the capital outlay on each new venture and the continuing expense of those which will require annual appropriations for maintenance of the policies outlined in the platforms of the Fusion, Progressive, and Socialist Parties.

"Capital outlays constituting new expenditures which will almost certainly have to be made, no matter who is elected, and which are omitted from all platform promises to spend more," says the bureau, "are $200,000,000 already contracted for and required 1914-1917; plus $10,000,000 for a new courthouse; $20,000,000 for road improvements; $50,000,000 for new school buildings; miscellaneous certainties, such as new juvenile court, new night court, extensive improvements to police stations, bonds for deficiency of taxes, detention houses, equipment for new municipal building, new farm colony buildings, new buildings for city and normal college and increased county and State expenses."

BRIDGE A MILE LONG REBUILT IN 12 DAYS

Pennsylvania and Lehigh Roads Set a New Record for Speed After Newark Bay Fire.

DOUBLE ORIGINAL COST

The Price of Emergency Work—A Great Camp Established with Perfect Sanitary Arrangements.

An engineering feat almost unprecedented in railroading in this country is described in a bulletin issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad announcing the rebuilding in twelve and a half days, by 1,500 men, of the great railroad bridge, more than a mile long, across Newark Bay between Newark and Greenville, which was burned on the night of June 14. The long two-track trestle was the chief connecting link of the Pennsylvania and the Lehigh freight system between the West and New England, through New York City, accustomed each day to convey hundreds of cars of freight.

The bridge was 5,653 feet long, and the draw itself was 264 feet long. Over it about 1,600 freight cars passed daily with food products, coal, and iron for New England and Long Island, and in return came cars loaded with the output of factories of that section. When the fire started a Pennsylvania freight train from the South with thirty-five cars of potatoes bound for New England was on the bridge. The engine and the first five cars got into Greenville safely. The flagman, seeing the danger ahead, cut off the cabin car at the head of the train and pushed it to safety himself. The remaining thirty cars were destroyed, and the débris sank with what was left of the bridge.

About 3,500 feet of the bridge were burned. It was almost impossible for any one to get close enough to fight the flames.

"The engineers of the company and of the Lehigh Valley Railroad did not wait for the fire to abate its fury before they had all their plans perfected for re-establishing connection between Newark and Greenville.

"It was decided that each road should build one track, thereby giving a two-track bridge when both had finished. The Lehigh Valley bridge builders started at the west end of the bridge, while the Pennsylvania men worked in the opposite direction.

"Here are a few things the engineers were ordering while the fire still burned: Fourteen piledrivers, 13 marine derricks, 21 scows, 2 tugs, 6 catamarans, 5 air compressors, 3 water boats, 2 derrick cars, 2 locomotive cranes, 3 switching engines, 2 teams of horses, 3,000,000 feet of lumber, and 1,500 men. This was but a starter. As the work progressed much other equipment was added.

"Here, within sight of downtown New York, was a construction camp such as might have been building a railroad in the Far West, miles away from a village. Those men the railroad chiefs had put in charge to repair the damage done by the fire did not leave their job until it was finished. More than seventy of them had their meals and slept there. A sleeping car gave them beds, while they ate in a dining car. For the laborers and carpenters other quarters were established.

"The special physician who was on duty remarked afterward that such was the attention paid to every detail when the camp was organized that there proved to be little need for the services of a physician. There was no case of illness, and but a few minor accidents."

Not a little trouble was experienced with the steel trucks and underframes of the cars in the burned potato train which had fallen into the bay. Many of them had lodged between the piles, and it was necessary to remove them first before sawing off the burned piles at the water level, for on top of these piles were to be laid transverse sills a foot thick, and on these a new trestle of timbers just as heavy. As the new bridge now stands the track level is about twenty-six feet above high water. Another obstacle the engineers encountered was the thousands of feet of steel rails which lay twisted among the charred piles, but speedy work was made of these when 200 men were set to work cutting the rails in smal sections so that they could be handled with some ease.

Every minute counted with the engineers in charge of the work. They had 1,000 men working in the daytime and 500 at night. They built an average of ten feet every hour. They were paid one and one-half times the regular compensation for their hurry.

A complete electric light plant was established at the western end of the bridge, so that wires could be carried out over the burned portion. On the eastern end connection was made with the Pennsylvania Railroad's electric plant at the Greenville yard and with the lines of the Public Service Corporation. Both arc and incandescent lamps were supplied from the eastern end, so that the bridge was lighted brilliantly for night work. Telephone lines were run to the middle of the bridge to facilitate communication between those in charge of the various parts of the work.

The burned portion of the Newark Bay Bridge cost originally $130,435. To replace it will cost about $295,000. The $164,545 difference practically represents what the Pennsylvania spent for speed. The total loss to the company was $295,000.

OUR BABIES HEALTHIEST.

Death Rate for 1913 Lower Than in Any Other Large City in America.

The interest taken by mothers in baby contests and the extensive campaign conducted here to instruct them in the care of their children are responsible, according to the Babies' Welfare Association, for the fact that New York was the only city of importance in this country to show a decrease in the average death rate for infants in the first six months of 1913.

Secretary Garret Smith of the association said yesterday that in the six months ending July 31 there were 151 more deaths of babies under one year old in Chicago than in the same period in 1912. Philadelphia, in the same period, increased last year's record by 299 deaths. This, Mr. Smith asserted, was because measles were epidemic in that city last Winter. Buffalo, usually looked upon to show a good record, suffered an increase of 63 deaths over the first half of last year. Other cities where the infant death rate up to August exceeded that of the first half of last year were Boston, St. Louis, San Francisco, Toledo, Spokane, and Bridgeport, Conn.

In New York the decrease in infant deaths from the first half of 1912 was 100, while the figures up to Saturday night showed that this city in 1913 had lowered the number of infant deaths by 293.

"It is the first time," Mr. Smith asserted, "that any such remarkable gain has been recorded. And it is the first time we have been taking so much care of our young babies. To have maintained a steady decrease in the death rate in what has been a particularly bad Summer has been very gratifying.

"As an illustration of the increasing interest in the study of the care of babies, take Brooklyn. In that borough in 1912 welfare work for babies was practically unknown. Now, five associations are holding baby contests there."

The Babies' Welfare Association found that the death rate for babies in this city was highest in the district bounded by Mulberry, East Houston, Sheriff, Delancey, and Broome Streets. The figures for the adjacent district bounded by Dover, Centre, Broome, Delancey, Ludlow, Rutgers Streets, and the East River showed that the conditions for infants were bad there.

HENRY BEDLOW AT 91 HEIR TO $300,000

Will Receive Estate of Daughter, Mrs. Mayer, 60, Who Survived Husband Three Months.

MAYER'S WILL NEVER FOUND

Widow Had Will Drawn, but Died on Day She Expected to Sign It—Bedlow Now a New Yorker.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 10.—Henry Bedlow, 91 years old, formerly of Newport but now a resident of New York City, is the heir at law of his daughter, Mrs. Alice Prescott Mayer, who died recently at the age of 60, and will receive her $300,000 estate.

Mrs. Mayer survived her husband, William H. Mayer, less than three months. No will of Mr. Mayer's has been offered for probate. Mrs. Mayer had a will drawn up by her attorneys, Tyler, Carmeau & Evans, in Boston, in which she left bequests to relatives and to charity. The day she intended going to Boston to sign the instrument she passed away. Mr. Mayer made a will leaving all his possessions to his wife, but the will has not come to light. It was made in 1906 and executed in Newport.

Mrs. Mayer some time ago gave all her horses, carriages, and other personal effects, including $100,000 in income-producing funds, to her husband, with the understanding that after her husband's death the property, with Slate Hill farm in Middletown, where they lived for many years, should be given into the keeping of the Town Council of Middletown to carry out the objects of the Aquidneck Agricultural Society of that town—for holding fairs and races, with power to build and maintain a race track and to construct buildings. That society has been out of existence since 1890, when its holdings were sold at mortgage sale.

A sister, Mrs. Francis Morris, who was formerly Miss Harriett Hall Bedlow, resides here. She was handsomely remembered in the will which failed to receive her sister's signature.

Henry Bedlow, who lives at 475 West 140th Street, celebrated his ninety-first birthday on Dec. 21, 1912. He was a friend of John Bigelow, who died in December, 1911. Mr. Bedlow is a charter member of the Union League Club, and was a member of the Diplomatic Service under President Buchanan. He was three times Mayor of Newport, and it was he who made the first survey of the Red Sea for the United States. He has devoted his time for many years to writing and studying.

STOWED AWAY ON A TRAMP.

Goldberg Scared Chinese Crew and They Scared Him.

A life on the ocean wave had always appealed strongly to Louis Goldberg of New Orleans, far more so than did his father's shoe store at 1,331 South Lamport Street. And when, two months ago, he saw the freight steamer Harold lying at her dock and learned that she was bound for Antwerp he decided that he must be a sailor at once. As he was only 18 he decided that it would be rash to tell his parents, but he went aboard and that night the vessel sailed. On reaching Antwerp after a twenty-five-day trip Goldberg embarked upon a schooner bound for New South Wales, and from there he sailed on another schooner to Cardiff, England.

Here all interest in the gay sea life suddenly left him. He began to think of home, and when he was told that the tramp steamer Farley was leaving for New York he went aboard and stowed away behind some boxes in the storeroom. Two days later Ching Wong, the cook, went into the storeroom for supplies, and was horrified to see the top of Goldberg's head over one of the boxes. He screamed, and the thirty-seven other Chinamen who composed the crew ran to him. Goldberg was dragged out, but he could say nothing that sounded intelligible to the Chinese, and the remarks they made sounded far from rational to him. He was taken finally to Capt. John Larsen, to whom the boy told his story.

DELIRIOUS MAN IN RIVER.

Escapes from Sickbed and Runs Through Streets to Dock.

Delirious with typhoid fever, Antonio Godice, 36 years of age, escaped from his home at 250 Degraw Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, and, after running scantily clad through the streets, finally plunged into the East River at the foot of Harrison Street. He was rescued by two men who jumped into the water fully clothed and brought him to shore.

Godice has been ill for three weeks and most of the work of nursing him devolved upon his sister May, 18 years old. She fell asleep in her chair and was awakened by a noise on the fire escape. She looked out the window and saw her brother running down the ladder to the rear yard. He clambered over a fence and made his way to Harrison Street. His sister ran to the street and started in pursuit.

Frank Stellato of 142 Degraw Street and Theodore Zimms of 104 West Street joined in the chase. When the dock was reached the men were only a few steps behind. Godice did not hesitate, but leaped into the water. The two men followed him and after a short struggle brought him ashore. He was removed to Long Island College Hospital, where the physicians said that they did not think his plunge into the water would have any ill effect.

MEXICO CITY CALM AS LIND ARRIVES

Continued from Page 1.

vent the Federals from pushing the victory over them to the latter city.

The losses in the fighting at Torreon were very heavy. They are estimated at 1,000, the greater number being in the rebel ranks. That was owing, in part, to the fact that the Federals occupied superior positions. It also was due partly to the fact that the Huerta forces were better armed and better organized than were the Carranza men.

In the fighting at Torreon, according to the dispatches, the rebels outnumbered the Federals almost two to one.

The fighting was begun on July 20. It lasted two weeks, with the forces almost continually in action.

Reinforcements reached the rebels frequently. The Federals were reinforced by 700 men under Gen. Felipe Alvarez.

Commanding the rebel forces, in addition to Gov. Carranza and Señor Madero, were Gen. Tomas Urbina and Pamfilo Natera. The insurgents are said to have numbered 7,000.

No foreigners were injured in the course of the fighting. All who were in the city remained strictly neutral.

A local volunteer force greatly assisted the Government troops in repusing the rebels. They made frequent sallies against the besiegers, attacking outposts daily.

Many valiant charges were made by the Federal cavalry. The Government artillery worked excellently, forcing the rebels from commanding positions overlooking entrances to the city.

LIND LEAVES VERA CRUZ.

Newspapers Aided in Making His Stay There Peaceful.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 10.—John Lind, President Wilson's personal emissary to advise the United States Embassy in this country, left here for Mexico City this morning. He was accompanied by Mrs. Lind.

No hostile demonstration marked the emissary's stay in this city. That is attributed, in part, to the attitude of the newspapers, the more influential of which warned the public against offering an affront to the visitor from the United States. El Dictamen, an independent daily, said editorially:

"We make an honest call on the real patriotic sentiment of a liberty-loving people of this cultured and noble port. We do not ask that they consent to impositions from any one, no matter how powerful, nor that they bend the knee and bow the head under the servile yoke. At the same time, we do not wish, nor can we consent, that with the vain pretext of a highly colored and falsified patriotism our high and noble ambitions shall be exploited by a few dozen hypocrites.

"We should not be blind to the truth nor deaf to reason. The American nation will be sure not to come among us as invaders, because they well know they are not dealing with Nicaragua nor Guatemala.

"Nor is gold the only thing that glistens. Woodrow Wilson is not a Roosevelt nor a Taft. He is a man of great culture, a philosopher, a moralist, and a humanitarian. He is a new man, a modern one, and as a consequence an enemy to a barbarous war, an armed intervention. He is against intervention, expansion, and imperialism. A just man, severe and human, he would not of his own accord commit an act not in accord with the respect which a friendly nation deserves—especially a country like ours, which has a deep-rooted, patriotic, and fanatical love for its independence.

"At the proper hour all true Mexicans will respond to a just call. At that precise hour we will go to our death to the notes of the national anthem. But we should never be the simple tools of petty politicians, the inconsistent instruments of devilish passion. We will at the fatal hour open wide our eyes."

Other newspapers published less discreet editorials, one ending its expression of opinion with the words:

"We will keep awake, and these Yankee schemers will not be able to realize their plans of intrigue, their plans of a pacific conquest. He who shuts his door to the thief is awake. We will respond to war with war and will march in search of the invader."

MR. WILSON'S RESPONSIBILITY.

An Appeal from Chairman Bacon to Uphold Him.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Chairman Bacon of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations issued the following statement to-night in regard to the attitude taken by himself and his fellow-committeemen toward President Wilson's efforts to restore peace in Mexico:

"The Foreign Relations Committee recognizes that the President is acting in good faith in trying to solve this problem peacefully. The President's undertaking is with that view, and in that general purpose the committeemen are in accord and have confidence in his sincerity and integrity. They recognize that he wishes to settle the question without violence and for the best interests of the United States and Mexico.

"Of course, he cannot now be expected to go into all details. In the first place, some of the details are necessarily not yet worked out and depend, in a measure, on developments and the information which is to be derived from the methods he is now pursuing. In the second place, some matters of detail, if given out in advance in the present delicate situation, would defeat the very ends sought to be accomplished.

Lind Sent for the Facts.

"One of the principal objects of Mr. Lind's mission is to get information from a capable and reliable man who has not been identified with either faction in this controversy, and upon such information future action, in a measure, will naturally be based.

"There are some divergences of opinion in the committee. It could not be otherwise. Some few favor more drastic measures than others. The committee generally sympathizes with the President's desire to avoid intervention or anything that will produce war. Even those, however, who favor drastic measures have confidence in the President and are supporting him in his present efforts. I think, with a few exceptions, there is no disposition to draw party lines. I think that is true of both Republicans and Democrats in the committee and in the Senate generally.

"The President manifested a strong desire to have the co-operation of the committee and of the Senate and frankly said he would be very glad to have any suggestion from them, either as individuals or as a body, and would welcome their assistance. The Senators seemed gratified by that frank statement on his part.

Nation Against War, He Says.

"While there is a small element in this country that would like to see war, the large majority of the people deprecate it most earnestly and thoroughly sympathize with the desire of the President to avoid it.

"There is no secrecy on the part of the President as to the general purposes he has in view and the general methods he is trying to employ. While generalities can be safely dealt with, there are some matters of detail which in a delicate situation of this kind cannot be prematurely made public. Everybody realizes that it is a difficult question to handle, and the strongest expressions upholding the President are heard from Republicans as well as Democrats, both in private conversations and on the floor of the Senate.

"There never was a greater responsibility on a man than now rests on the President of the United States to guard this country against being involved in war on account of Mexico, and I believe that it is the duty of every man inside and out of Congress, who has confidence in the integrity and capacity of the President, to hold up his hands in the effort he is making, and to do as little as possible to embarrass him in working out successfully the difficult undertaking."

BRYAN WAITS UP FOR NEWS.

Wilson Puts Main Hope on Policy of Non-Recognition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 11.—That Secretary Bryan is in a state of great anxiety over the reception of Mr. Lind in the City of Mexico is shown by the fact that at 1 o'clock this morning he was still at the State Department awaiting news of Mr. Lind's arrival at the capital.

Contrary to his practice of not attending to official duties on Sunday, Mr. Bryan went to the State Department yesterday morning. He was back there early in the evening, hoping to get an official message telling that Mr. and Mrs. Lind had reached Mexico City safely.

The only information at hand was a telegram from Vera Cruz saying that Mr. and Mrs. Lind had left there by train at 6 o'clock in the morning.

It is becoming plain that the main thing on which President Wilson apparently depends to bring about the restoration of peace in Mexico is a definite declaration by this Government that the present Mexican Government under President Huerta will not be recognized by the United States. How this declaration is to be made is not clear, but it is gathered as a result of what was said in Saturday's White House conference among President Wilson, Secretary Bryan and twelve members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations that an announcement of the non-recognition policy will be made soon in connection with the mission of John Lind.

A statement issued to-night by Senator Bacon of Georgia, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, was intended to indicate willingness on the part of the Senators to co-operate with the President in his attempt to find a pacific solution of Mexico's troubles.

The Administration hopes, the Senators understand, that the announcement that the Huerta Government will not be recognized by the United States will have such a marked effect on the fortunes of Huerta that the way will be paved for accomplishing what the President has in mind. Although it is denied that the Administration has a definite programme for the adjustment of conditions in Mexico the idea on which the President is working, according to the interpretation of Senators who listened to Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan may be summarized in something like this order:

Wilson's General Aims.

1—A declaration that the Huerta Government will not receive recognition from the United States.

2—An effort to induce Huerta to adhere to his reported promise of last February that he will not be a candidate for constitutional President.

3—If the non-recognition policy has the effect hoped for the United States to suggest at the opportune time that an armistice be ordered, pending election of a President and Congress under constitutional forms.

Those means of adjusting the Mexican problem were not put forth in definite or consecutive form in the White House conference. They were deduced by Senators from many things said in the course of a rather easy-going discussion of the Mexican situation. What astonished the members of the Foreign Relations Committee was the President's statement that he had no definite policy concerning Mexico. They had been led to believe that the proposal of mediation which the President had discussed with Chairman Bacon of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and Chairman Flood of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs at least would figure in some definite plan ready to be put into operation.

Senators Dubious About Policy.

Nothing was said in the White House conference to indicate that the truculent attitude of President Huerta toward the mission of ex-Gov. Lind had been responsible for the abandonment of any intention to announce a definite policy toward Mexico in a reasonably short time after Mr. Lind's arrival in Mexico City. The impression conveyed by the President to his visitors was that he had no definite policy.

One Senator who was present at the White House conference said yesterday that, as he interpreted statements made there, the Administration proposed to drift in dealing with conditions in Mexico in the hope that "something would happen."

This effort to follow what was spoken of to-day as analogous to the rule of "waiting for something to turn up," followed by the well-known Wilkins Micawber was to be continued, according to the way the Senator understood the situation, in the hope that a general election could be arranged in Mexico to take place not later than October, and that through that election and the installation of a constitutional Government the Administration would find a way out of the dilemma confronting it on account of Huerta's attitude.

Several Senators came away from the White House with the opinion that the Administration was not as well informed as to conditions in Mexico as it should be. One Senator said it was "woefully ignorant." The impression among the Senators seems to be that all the vast quantity of information supplied to the Administration and on file in the State Department has not been studied as carefully as might have been expected.

Although the twelve members of the Foreign Relations Committee who attended the conference were gratified that they were invited to share the President's confidence and to advise him, it is not likely, from what was said yesterday that discussions of Mexican affairs in the Senate will be relegated to the background. The opinion was expressed that Congress would not remain quiet for any great length of time, if the administration did not form a definite policy and endeavor to carry it into effect.

The President indicated to the Senators that he had no disposition to ask that there should not be a free discussion of the Mexican situation in Congress, but he pointed out that the recent debates had caused excitement in Mexico and had made more difficult the efforts of this Government to conduct its diplomatic relations with the southern republic without friction.

More than half an hour was taken up by Secretary Bryan in Saturday's conference in calling the Senators that some newspaper publications concerning the Mexican situation had been a disturbing factor.

HUERTA'S PRECAUTIONS.

El Paso Hears of Safeguards Taken to Protect Lind in Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 10.—Private advices were received at the Mexican Consulate here to-day by code cable from Mexico City that President Huerta was taking every possible precaution to prevent a demonstration against Gov. Lind when he arrives.

The code message said that the police had been carefully inspected, drilled, and instructed in handling riots should any break out as the result of anti-American feeling. All the gendarmes have been armed with Mauser rifles, and a section of machine guns has been dispatched to the principal street intersections of the downtown district where mobs may gather.

Everything was as quiet as usual at Juarez to-day. The troops remained under arms.

For fear of a hostile demonstration in the interior a special train had been order at Chihuahua City to bring the American women and children, but the train service was temporarily suspended and the American families will remain until the next Government troop train is run.

From the Federal viewpoint the situation in the North is showing a decided improvement. The rebels are demoralized by the defeat at Rancheria and by the arrest of Juan Dosal, Villa's Chief of Staff. There is now no active military movement against the Federal Government in Chihuahua. In Sonora the rebels are said to be quarreling among themselves. Gov. Maytorena has ordered the arrest of Acting Gov. Pesqueira and Col. Juan Cabral, commander of the rebel troops. This ills the result of a split in the rebel ranks, and has given Gen. Ojena a decided advantage.

Gen. Ojeda is now accused of executing twelve boy cadets who were sent to the front from Chapultepec Academy at Mexico City. The boys were all under 15 years old. When ordered to the front at Ortes they declined, whereupon, it is said, they were promptly shot by the firing squad.

FEDERALS BOMBARD AVIATOR.

Masson Lands in Range After a Breakdown Over Empalme.

NOGALES, Ariz., Aug. 10.—An unexpected bombardment of Empalme was occasioned early to-day by an accident to Didier Masson's aeroplane. The engine suddenly stopped when the aviator was flying over Guaymas Harbor. Masson volplaned to shore, landing in the Mexican section of the American railroad settlement.

The French aviator was caught on land within reach of the Federal cannon for the first time since he began dropping bombs around the gunboats Guerrero and Tampico. For an hour and a half shrapnel was scattered over Empalme, the gunboats being joined by the Federal shore batteries. The general offices of the Southern Pacific Railway of Mexico, other railroad property, and many private buildings were damaged.

All non-combatants fled to the hills. Masson was believed to-night to have escaped, and no Federal gunners were reported injured in official advices received from Empalme.

AMERICANS QUIT EMPALME.

Admiral Cowles Reports Their Removal to Warships.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Safe removal of American citizens desiring to leave the danger zone in the vicinity of Empalme, Mex., was reported to the Navy Department to-day by Rear Admiral Cowles, commanding the American Pacific fleet at Guaymas, Mex. The refugees are being taken care of on the cruiser Pittsburg and the supply ship Glacier, and will be sent to the United States, according to Admiral Cowles's wireless despatch.

"The local authorities," reported the Admiral, "have delivered over L. H. Morrison to the commander of the Pittsburg for transportation to the United States, and William Zierick, now being taken care of on the Glacier, will go forth on that ship. The Consul made all arrangements for transportation from Empalme to Guaymas for Mrs. G. C. White and Mrs. H. I. Martin, in order to take them in the Pittsburg.

"General Manager Hines of the Southern Pacific Company ordered an Empalme railroad official north by rail and he has gone that way. Arrangements have been made for transportation by the Glacier for Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hopkins, Mrs. David Gibson and five small children."

The Americans reported removed to the warships are the families of prominent men for whom anxiety had been felt. The Glacier will sail northward to-day or to-morrow, and the Pittsburg will follow later.

TACOMA OFF FOR REFUGEES.

She Will Pick Up Americans in Small East Mexican Ports.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 10.—The cruiser Tacoma, under command of Commander Edward H. Durell, which departed from New York for Provincetown Saturday, was directed by wireless to proceed into Narragansett Bay for coal and provisions to-day, in addition to receiving a secret code message from the Navy Department, also sent by wireless. The Commander replied the cruiser did not require additional coal or provisions. Then the Tacoma proceeded on her secret mission.

Members of her crew who had obtained leave to visit relatives here and who arrived this morning received telegraphic orders to join the ship in Narragansett Bay at once.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Secretary Daniels announced to-night that the cruiser Tacoma had been ordered from Newport to the east coast of Mexico to take aboard American citizens desiring to leave the turbulent southern republic. Many Americans have found refuge on board the battleships of Rear Admiral Fletcher's squadron, but as the battleships can go into only a few of the larger harbors, it was decided to dispatch a vessel of light draught to drop into shallow harbors along the coast.

The Tacoma will proceed at once to Norfolk for coal and then steam southward, probably to join the battleships off Vera Cruz.

DIFFER ABOUT LIND'S VISIT.

London Graphic Condemns It and Times Praises Wilson's Aim.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—In an editorial this morning, The Daily Graphic says:

"The mission of John Lind to Mexico has all the disadvantages of meddlesomeness without the advantages of intervention. It can have no terrors for President Huerta, because no force is behind it, and prudent men will be thankful if it only fails dec

2 DEAD, MANY HURT, IN AUTO ACCIDENTS

Just Before Car Upsets Woman Tosses Children Out, Saving Them from Injury.

BANKER KILLED IN CRASH

H. D. Rogers of Philadelphia Flung from Motor When Truck Hits It —Mrs. M. M. Dennison a Victim.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, Aug. 10.—Three women were hurt and three children were saved from injury by a mother's presence of mind in tossing them over a wall when a big touring car got beyond the control of the owner, Lee Levy of 2,014 Eighty-third Street, Brooklyn, at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon while coming down the Arch hill. The accident happened in front of William Rockefeller's estate.

Mr. Levy, who is a real estate dealer in Brooklyn, started for Poughkeepsie this morning from his Brooklyn home with his wife and two children, his sister-in-law, Mrs. Rose Baird and her young son, Robert Baird, and Miss Lena Perski. Shortly before Mr. Levy reached the Arch hill a light rain fell, making the brick slippery.

Near the bottom the car kept gaining momentum, and Mr. Levy, who had only had the car three weeks, became frightened and jammed on the brakes. The result was that the car skidded and spun around three times on the pavement and then turned completely over into a ditch.

Mrs. Levy, who sat in the tonneau, stood up as the car spun around and tossed her two children and Robert Baird over a stone wall into the grass. All three escaped injury.

The three women and Mr. Levy were pinioned under the car, which at once began to smoke. Mr. Levy was able to extricate himself, and, seeing the smoke, he thought the car was on fire. He rushed to the aid of the women and succeeded in getting all of them out. Miss Perski was badly injured, and a passing automobile stopped and all the women and children were rushed to the Tarrytown Hospital. Miss Perski had a broken collarbone and arm, Mrs. Baird, who was sitting beside Mr. Levy, was badly shaken up, and Mrs. Levy was severely bruised.

The three women fell into a culvert three feet deep when the auto upset, and this saved them from more injury, as the sidewalk held the car up.

Mr. Levy was the coolest one in the party, and as soon as she was pulled out from under the car she climbed the wall to get the children, and was overcome with joy when she found them uninjured.

The wet pavement caused another accident an hour later near the same spot, but no one was injured. A car owned by Edward W. Ness, manager of the University Garage at 532 West 122d Street, New York, skidded and was hit by a car owned by C. G. Clark of 68 Fairview Avenue, Jersey City Heights. Ness's car was badly damaged, and his brother-in-law and his wife and children were thrown out, but no one was hurt.

AUTO HITS TELEGRAPH POLE.

Mrs. Mary M. Denison Killed and Two Others Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 10.—The bursting of an automobile tire while the car was being driven at thirty-mile speed by Eugene Denison of Stamford late last night caused the machine to pitch against a telegraph pole at the junction of the Post Road and Pemberwick Road and the four occupants of the car were hurled to the ground.

Mr. Denison's mother, Mrs. Mary M. Denison of Stamford, suffered a fractured skull, and died in the United Hospital, Port Chester, at midnight. Mr. and Mrs. Victor Bartell of University Place, Woodhaven, L. I., were taken to the hospital with broken bones and probably will recover. Mr. Denison was uninjured.

The car was torn to pieces, the lamp being imbedded in the pole.

BANKER DEAD IN CRASH.

Truck Hits Car, Killing H. D. Rogers of Philadelphia—D. Adler Hurt.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 10.—Henry D. Rogers, a banker, was killed and Dr. L. H. Adler and William Long, a chauffeur, all of Philadelphia, were seriously injured to-day in a collision between their touring car and a heavy motor truck near Manahawkin.

Mr. Rogers and Dr. Adler, accompanied by their wives, were on the way to Long Branch. On the outskirts of Manahawkin the truck came up from the rear, and is said to have crashed into the touring car, throwing the entire party out and badly wrecking their machine. Beyond a severe shaking up and slight bruises, both of the women escaped injury. The identity of the driver of the truck could not be learned.

AUTO STRIKES DOWN GIRL.

Edith Luft Badly Hurt Returning Home from Sunday School.

Returning from Sunday school yesterday afternoon, Edith M. Luft, 15 years old, of Ninth Street and Jamaica Park, was struck by an automobile. Miss Luft was walking west with Clara Millmere in the Merrick Road, and when they reached Baylis Avenue, St. Albans, three automobiles came up the road. Miss Luft stepped to one side to let the automobiles pass, but not far enough. The mud guard of an automobile owned by Isaac M. Kamisky of 1,113 Forest Avenue, the Bronx, and driven by his chauffeur, Richard Schneider, of 45 South Tenth Avenue, Rockaway Park, struck the girl and knocked her down.

Both her ear drums were pierced, and she has a possible fracture of the skull. She was taken to the Jamaica Hospital in an automobile ambulance. No arrest was made, as the police believe the case was accidental. Miss Millmere was not injured.

SHOOTS UNDER FALLING TREE.

Chauffeur's Presence of Mind Saves Party of Six from Injury.

A chauffeur's ability to act quickly in an emergency saved his own life and those of his passengers yesterday afternoon just outside of Yonkers. Had he failed to act as he did a huge tree would have fallen on the machine, and in all probability killed its occupants. As it was, the tree fell five feet behind the auto and those in the machine received nothing worse than a bad fright.

The chauffeur, Abraham Cohen, is employed by Dr. Edward L. Corbett of 880 Alexander Avenue, the Bronx. Dr. Corbett, with a party of five, was on his way to visit the Rev. Howard Durton Lees, chaplain of Sign Sing Prison.

The auto was traveling along Warburton Avenue when Cohen noticed, through the downpour of rain, that directly ahead of him there was a tree on the road about to fall. He realized that he could not stop the machine in the muddy road in time to avoid being struck by the falling tree, so he put on extra speed and shot under the tree and then jammed down the brakes in time to prevent running into several other limbs of trees which lay strewn across the road in a mass of trolley wires.

In the car with Dr. Corbett were his mother, Mrs. Catherine Corbett; Mrs. Greta Abt, a friend of Mrs. Corbett; Mrs. Helen Corbett, sister-in-law, and her small daughter, and Edward Wallace.

AUTO IN DITCH; 2 KILLED.

Two Others Injured, Probably Fatally, in Accident Near Detroit.

DETROIT, Aug. 10.—Two men were killed and two others probably fatally injured late last night when an automobile in which they were riding ran into a ditch near Ecorse, a Detroit suburb. The injured are John F. Collins and E. F. Wickwire of Mansfield, Ohio, and it is believed the dead men are James P. Ross of Cleveland and Howard Davis of Toledo.

The injured men are only partly conscious and can neither give the details of the accident nor the names of their companions.

HITS MAN, SPEEDS AWAY.

Coal Passer, Crossing Street in Storm, Badly Hurt by Auto.

While crossing Washington Street at Watts yesterday afternoon during the downpour, Joseph Frine, 22 years, a coal passer, living at 124 Charlton Street, was struck by an automobile and tossed twenty feet, landing on his head. Without waiting to ascertain the injury of the man, the chauffeur put on full speed and drove away.

Frine was picked up in an unconscious condition and Dr. Conkey of the Hudson Street Hospital was summoned. At the hospital it was found that Frine had sustained contusions of the body and internal injuries. His condition is serious.

The police of the Greenwich Street Station were notified and detectives were assigned to learn who is the owner of the car, which carried two persons besides the chauffeur.

TOOK POISON IN LUNCHROOM

Dorothy Lawrence, Artist's Model, Says She Did; Doctors Doubt It.

A young woman who told the police that she was Dorothy Lawrence, a nun, and that she lived at the New York Hotel, 22 West Sixtieth Street, was arrested early yesterday morning in a lunchroom at 1,574 Broadway on the charge of having attempted suicide by taking bichrloride of mercury tablets. She was hurried to Bellevue Hospital.

It was said there last night that she had given her occupation to the hospital authorities as an artist's model. She seemed to be in the best of health, and doubt was expressed that she had taken poison at all. When asked why she had attempted to end her life she replied that she was out of work and discouraged.

At the restaurant it was said that the young woman had ordered coffee and a glass of water. A few minutes later she cried out that she had taken bichloride of mercury and flourished a bottle containing several tablets. Patrolman Phillips of the West Forty-seventh Street Station was called. Miss Lawrence asked the police to notify the proprietor of a saloon at Forty-third Street and Eighth Avenue. It was said there that little was known about her except that she had been in that district frequently. At the New York Hotel it was denied that a Dorothy Lawrence lived there.

Escaped St. Louis Leper Returns.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.—George O. Hartman, the leper who escaped from the isolation cottage near here early Friday morning, surrendered at the City Dispensary at 1:30 o'clock this morning. Hartman said he went to Peoria, Ill., where his father lives, after his escape, but had been advised by friends to return to St. Louis and give himself up to the health authorities. He will be returned to the isolation cottage.

LEFT MAN TO DROWN AFTER SAVING HIM

Sudden Panic of Coney Rescuers Makes Sunday's List of Drowned Total Eight.

RESCUES AT CITY BEACHES

Girls Saved at Municipal Baths and Another at Rockaway—Storm Cost One Life.

Eight drownings and many rescues of bathers who were in danger were reported from the near-by beaches yesterday to which New Yorkers flocked by thousands to escape the overpowering heat of the city. Most of those who were brought to the shore by life guards and others had been seized with cramps or, unable to swim, had been carried into deep water by the breakers. Among those who lost their lives, though, was Peter Olesin of 3,031 Corlear Avenue, Kingsbridge, who was drowned when his launch upset in the Hudson off 232d Street in the storm.

The throng at Ward's bath, at the foot of Thompson's Walk in Coney Island, cheered heartily yesterday afternoon when two swimmers went to the rescue of Meyer Goldstein, a clerk of 322 Cherry Street, who had been seized with cramps 100 yards from shore. The rescuers worked their way slowly toward the shore, and when they were but a short distance out, where the water was not more than three feet deep, they stopped. The watchers on the beach were startled when the men dropped Goldstein there and swam away.

Policeman John Burns, who was on the beach, ran out into the water and dragged the body to the beach. He summoned Dr. Kaufman of the Coney Island Hospital, and the physician worked over the young man for two hours, but he was unable to revive him.

Carmine Madeo, a laborer employed by James Orso of Cropsey Avenue and Bay Forty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, was drowned yesterday morning while swimming in Coney Island Creek at Bay Fiftieth Street. Madeo had ventured but a short distance from shore when he was seized with a cramp. John McLaughlin of 543 Thirty-ninth Street, who heard his cries for help, went to his aid, but he was dead when McLaughlin got his body to the shore.

Howard Hilliard, the 9-year-old son of Frank Hand of 20 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach, went in bathing near his home at 8 o'clock yesterday morning and was drowned. No one knew he had lost his life until his body was seen floating a short distance from there last evening by Samuel Silberstein of 141 Forsythe Street, Manhattan, who swam out and brought it ashore.

Lubin Weingarl of 159 Delancey Street went in bathing at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Jamaica Bay Balzer's Pier, at the foot of Hamilton Avenue. Persons on nearby piers saw him sink, but no one went to his assistance. The body was not recovered.

At Rockaway Beach Miss Helen Howard, 17 years old, a high school student of 132 Merion Street, Brooklyn, was bathing off the foot of Ward Avenue at 1:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when she went beyond her depth and sank. She was unconscious when a life guard brought her ashore. Dr. Abrams of Rockaway Hospital worked over the girl for some time, and then took her in his ambulance to the hospital, where it was said she would recover.

David J. Armon of Arndle, Penn., was floating off the foot of Fifth Avenue, Rockaway Park, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, when he was seized with cramps. His cries were heard by two life guards, Joseph Pfenning and Bartholomew Carioss, both of Curley's Bathing Pavilion. They brought him ashore. He was taken to the Rockaway Hospital.

The Misses Grace Schwartz and Gladys Cooney went in swimming at the municipal baths at West Fifth Street, Coney Island, yesterday afternoon, and ventured out beyond their depth. Miss Schwartz, who lives at 300 Madison Avenue, was rescued by Arthur O'Neil, a life guard, who heard her cries for help. She was carried to the White Cross tent and revived by Capt. F. J. Russell. Two hours later she had recovered sufficiently to go to her home.

Miss Cooney, who lives at 1,019 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, was saved by Samuel Elfin of 239 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, who was but a few feet away from her when she called for aid. She was also cared for by Capt. Russell and went home later.

THINK INTRUDER INSANE.

Man Enters Woman's Room by Jumping from Roof to Window.

Awakened just as day was breaking yesterday morning, Mrs. P. H. Jessan saw the figure of a man silhouetted against the window of her apartment at 405 Sixth Avenue. She thought it was one of her sons lowering the sash, and she protested sleepily that it was too warm for that.

At the sound of her voice the window closed with a bang and the man ran to the bedside and peered at her. It was not her son, and here was awakening daughter and brought her two sons, Charles and Andrew, from their rooms.

It took a policeman, a night watchman, and the two young Jessans to drag the intruder to the West Forty-seventh Street Station. There, when he got his breath, the night watchman said that just before the cries of Mrs. Jessan brought him to her apartment he had seen a man jump from the roof of the adjoining building across a five-foot space and cling with his fingers to the window ledge of Mrs. Jessan's room. The intruder in jumping upset a flower pot, which fell to the pavement of the areaway below, and it was this crash which it was thought awakened Mrs. Jessan.

The prisoner said he was Henry Theiler of 204 West Thirty-ninth Street, and his bearing so puzzled the police that they sent him to Bellevue for observation.

METAPAN ON AN EVEN KEEL.

United Fruit Liner Righted and Water Pumped Out of Her.

The steamship Metapan of the United Fruit Company's fleet, which nearly sank at Pier 15, East River, on Saturday night, when a broken seacock flooded her engine and cargo compartments and gave her a heavy list to port, was hauled to an even keel early yesterday morning, and powerful pumps immediately began pumping the water out of her.

Following a survey of the liner yesterday afternoon it was announced that she had sustained very little damage and would be ready to sail for Kingston and other West Indian ports at noon on Wednesday as scheduled.

Finds a Mastodon's Tusk.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Aug. 10.—While digging in a swamp on his farm near Harriman, W. J. Post unearthed the tusk of a mastodon. It measured five feet and four inches in length and fifteen inches in circumference.

MOOSE AFTER YALE FOR HIS LAND DEALS

Progressives Want to Know How Much He Had Made Out of Sales to the State.

PLACARDED IN PUTNAM CO.

Voters Asked to Inspect Barn for Which Yales Got $5,900 After Road Was Turned to Hit It.

Up in Putnam County, where Assemblyman John R. Yale's son-in-law bought farms just before the State took them over as the Wingdale prison site at a profit of $25,000 to the son-in-law, and where Assemblyman Yale's wife bought a farm just before a State highway was detoured through it, they are threatening to make the Assemblyman and his family's land purchases a sort of county budget exhibit, with inquiries as to "How did he do it?" and "How much has he made by it?" the features.

The exhibit is to be for the countryside, and folk along the countryside are to be urged by banners and placards to come out and see it. Notices will point the way to Assemblyman Yale's farm, and when the country folk assemble near it they will find large signs inviting them to look over the barn site, the old highway, and the new highway running through the barn's original site. Because the State road was detoured through this barn site the State bought the barn at a large figure.

That is, the State paid Alice Yale, wife of Assemblyman Yale, the sum of $5,000 for damaging the barn, and other incidental damages, and then Yale sold the barn to a contractor who worked on the road for a very modest figure, said to be less than $100.

Placards will call attention of all who come to the farm to the nice front yard that has been obtained through the removal of the barn and to an old highway, once owned by the State, that was abandoned where it crossed the Yale farm in favor of the new highway, constructed close to the Yale house and through the old barn site.

The purpose of calling attention to the abandoned highway will be to let the voters know that Assemblyman Yale gains title to the land in this abandoned road because the State has ceased to use it, and it reverts in consequence to the farm from which the State formerly took it. It adds materially, as farm property, to the sightliness of the Yale residence.

While Assemblyman Yale's family obtained damages from the State for the new highway that was detoured through the barn site, it will be pointed out that he obtained this old highway gratis upon its abandonment by the Highways Department.

Expert statisticians have been at work for a week trying to figure out from the records of the Condemnation Commissioners just how much Assemblyman Yale's family obtained from the barn and alleged land damages after a good roadbed on one side of the barn had been abandoned for a route through pasture land that took in the barn site. They found that the total sum for the Yale farm and that of a close political friend adjoining it was $9,500.

The Bull Moose county organization, of which Hamilton Fish, Jr., is Chairman, has charge of the plans to post Assemblyman Yale to the community. Several automobile roads lead to the site of the Yale farm between the towns of Patterson and Brewster. There are golf links west of the farm, an abandoned road east of it, and another abandoned road running through it. Every voter in the county will get an invitation to run out by automobile, buggy, or bicycle to Swamp Road Corner, to Cowl's Corner, and to De Forest Corners, to look over what Assemblyman Yale has left and to read the signs telling what damages the State has paid to him for alleged injury in detouring a highway through his barn.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, former State Senator and now Assistant Secretary of the Navy, visited Putnam County while the highway through Assemblyman Yale's barnyard was being built. He advised that the present course of keeping the situation before people be adopted, and that the matter be made a campaign issue if Assemblyman Yale should ever again run for office.

From a speech of Gov. Sulzer this extract has been posted as part of the exhibit at the Yale premises:

> As the State money was spent, experience in graft grew and politicians became more scientific in their appropriation of the people's money; and it was then that the Highways Department received such donations as it gave to the Republican boss when it created State Road 909. This road was diverted from an old and long-traveled county highway, which gave a splendid bottom, to a road which ran across fields and required a sub-base of heavy stone. The untitiated will ask why, and they probably would not be thoroughly satisfied when told that it is just as important for the agents of invisible government to get a working minority as it is to control the majority.

The Bull Moose organization in Putnam County is planning to consolidate with the Democratic organization to accomplish the defeat of Assemblyman Yale, if he should attempt to be a candidate again.

The farm Brewster on which Assemblyman Yale obtained large damage awards was only one of three farms in which the Yale family have been interested in connection with State contracts. Shortly after Assemblyman Yale's son-in-law turned over the Wingdale prison site to the State, his wife purchased from Raymond Hitchcock, the actor, a farm over which a State highway was soon to be built. Gov. Sulzer canceled this road contract. The farm near Brewster was already crossed by the State highway before action was taken against Assemblyman Yale's activities.

MERCURY FAILED TO KILL.

Driscoll, Who Took 21 Grains of Bichloride, Is Recovering.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 10.—Timothy Driscoll, who was told a short time ago that he would certainly die as a result of bichloride of mercury poisoning, is looking forward to the near approach of the day when he will be discharged, a well man, from the Orange Memorial Hospital. Driscoll took twenty-one grains of the poison, and his case was regarded as hopeless. Physicians at the hospital say his recovery was remarkable, and they regard his case as unique in the annals of mercury poisoning.

Driscoll is 28 years old. He lost a position with the Edison plant several weeks ago, and became despondent. He took the drug at the entrance to Orange Park, in Central Avenue. A policeman saw him fall, and within a short time drastic measures were being used to rid him of the poison. When it seemed certain Driscoll would die he wrote a letter to his parents in Ireland, begging forgiveness for his act. News that he will recover has been flashed to his parents, and Driscoll now looks forward to a reconciliation with them.

30,000 CATHOLICS MEET IN MILWAUKEE

Cardinal Gibbons Opens the Convention of Federated Societies.

GREATEST IN THEIR HISTORY

Archbishop Keane Extols Catholic Faith and Says Protestantism Is Collapsing.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 10.—Cardinal Gibbons formally opened the twelfth annual convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies here to-day with a celebration of pontifical high mass at St. John's Cathedral. It was estimated to-day that 30,000 had come to Milwaukee for the convention.

The Cardinal bestowed a special apostolic blessing upon the delegates at the close of a mass meeting this afternoon in the Milwaukee Auditorium, which was held at the conclusion of a parade, in which more than 15,000 persons took part.

The address of welcome to the delegates was made by Cornelius Corcoran, President of the Common Council, in the absence of Mayor Bading. The response was given by President Denechaud of the federation.

Cardinal Gibbons, in his address, dwelt upon the importance of union in the federation.

"Union," he said, "is the law of life, of strength, and growth, and of development. Disunion is the law of weakness and disintegration. The American Republic owes its material and political prosperity to the union and co-operation of the several States. If those States were disunited and exerting their forces in opposite directions like the present Republic of Mexico, we would never have attained the prosperity that has marked our career. The same principle can be justly applied to the influence of union or religious and moral forces in the development of Christianity."

Archbishop Keane of Dubuque delivered the sermon at the celebration of pontifical mass at the Cathedral. Speaking of the purposes of the convention, the Archbishop said in part:

> I know it can have no political programme. Catholics in this country are a cosmopolitan body, professing and defending every form of political creed save Socialism. They are devoted to the interests of contending parties which they helped to create and now maintain. There is no present or prospective crisis which could make the creation of a Catholic party possible—no acute discriminations which might be a root of cohesion.

Later in his address he said:

> Catholic people never rejoiced in the consciousness of an intenser realization of the facts of faith and never felt the stirrings of a deeper love for the Church or a truer loyalty to its authority than do those of to-day.
>
> On the other hand, the Protestant system of religious truth has collapsed. It was unable to abide the successive scrutiny of Biblical criticism or to survive longer the killing analysis of its fundamental principles.
>
> The masses of men in non-Catholic communities and countries recite no creed and own no church affiliation. They have pushed the fundamental principles of the system—the denial of doctrinal authority and the adequacy and the right of self-guidance in religion to their logical issues.

The day's exercises closed with a concert at the Auditorium, given by the choirs of city churches.

CALLS ALDERMEN "UNFIT."

Citizens' Union Ready with Report on Record of Board.

The Citizens' Union has completed for publication its report upon the individual records of the present Board of Aldermen. The Aldermen have received an opportunity to examine the statements regarding their respective records and to present their criticisms. The general character of the membership of the board during the past two years, says the report, has been slightly superior to the membership of the previous board, but it finds that "both Tammany and Fusion forces in the present board are made up to a large extent of men totally unfit to hold any important position in the public service." The report states:

> Instead of performing its proper functions the Board of Aldermen has devoted itself to matters not properly a part of its duties. For example, in the first seventeen months of the existence of the present board it passed 1,027 resolutions granting special permits relative to show cases, parades, advertising men, booths, awnings, barber poles, storm doors, vaults, signs, clock posts, watering troughs, advertising wagons, &c. Nearly all of these special permits could have been obtained under the provisions of general ordinances. Those that are not covered by general ordinances should be so covered. The board passed scores of resolutions making requests for particular action by city departments, as, for example, requesting the Water Commission to erect lamp posts at particular points, requesting the Police Commissioner to establish better patrol of certain streets, and requesting department heads to increase the salaries of certain employes.
>
> Most resolutions of this character, as well as ordinances granting special permits, are adopted as political or personal favors. They are usually adopted at the request of any member at the time of introduction and without a rollcall. The requests go to department heads with the prima facie authority of the legislative body of the city Government. In view of the hasty manner in which they are passed and their absolute lack of legally binding authority, they are entitled to no more consideration than a request from a private citizen. Yet if their requests are not granted the Aldermen have abundant opportunity to retaliate.

The report states that the present board has been more amenable to the pressure of public sentiment, and that this pressure has been exerted upon it with greater force and effectiveness than ever before within a long period of years. The board's record of constructive legislation, says the report, includes the investigation of the Police Department, a taxicab ordinance abolishing private hack stands and regulating taxicab rates and service, a motion picture ordinance, a speed ordinance, intelligent treatment of special revenue bond authorizations, and the preparation of a new building code.

FOUGHT A BLUECOAT, HELD.

"Dopey Benny" in $5,000 Bail for Assaulting Police Sergeant.

"Dopey Benny," who has a reputation with the police as a gang leader, was held for the Grand Jury yesterday morning by Magistrate House, sitting in Essex Market Court. The charge was assault, for "Dopey" had been arrested on Saturday night for having come down to fisticuffs with Sergt. Sheridan of the Clinton Street Station.

The prisoner had witnesses ready to swear that the policeman struck the first blow, but Magistrate House insisted on holding him, and fixed bail at $5,000.

To Exhibit Peace Flag Here.

The "rainbow" flag—the international emblem of peace—which will be presented by the State of New York at the dedication of the Temple of Peace at The Hague on Aug. 29, will be on exhibition to-day in the Governor's Room at the City Hall. The field of the flag is blue, surrounded by a broad band of white. On the field is depicted the world, bearing the word "Peace."

COLLIDING STORMS KILL 5, INJURE 20

Continued from Page 1.

wore dark corduroy trousers, white shirt, white underwear, and brown high-top button shoes.

There was general confusion among the crowds as they hurried from the park to take trolley cars for their homes. Inspectors William Maloney and William Pigeoni of the Union Railway Company tried to check the rush, and were attacked by two men, who struck them over the head with switch-bars. Detectives Morreli and Repetto of the Tremont Station arrested Sydney Koopferman, 25 years old, and Samuel Fink, 24 years old, both of 201 West 149th Street, on a charge of felonious assault. Dr. Donovan of Fordham Hospital treated Pigeoni for a scalp wound and took Maloney to the hospital, suffering from a severe laceration of the scalp.

Storm Damage in the Bronx.

The fury of the storm was no less great in the streets of the Bronx. Four large plate-glass windows in the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company store at 478 Tremont Avenue were shattered, as were the windows in the store of A. Lowenstein, at 476 Tremont Avenue.

All of the windows of the Bronx Borough Bank at Park and Tremont Avenues were broken. On the east side of Burnside Avenue, between Webster Avenue and the Concourse, six trees were uprooted, and a flagpole at 472 Tremont Avenue was blown down and fell in the street, several persons narrowly escaping injury.

Trolley traffic throughout the section was crippled both during the storm, which spent its greatest force in about fifteen minutes, and afterward when the crowds sought to start for their homes. A tree blown down at Dyckman Street and Broadway blocked traffic, and a woman with a baby in her arms who was passing as the tree fell had a narrow escape from death.

A shanty used by the Department of Street Cleaning was blown two blocks from Dyckman Street and Vermilyea Avenue before policemen caught it and made it fast. The roof over the dressing rooms at the Dyckman Street Yacht Club was torn off by the wind and blown across the New York Central tracks.

Falling Limb Hits Man and Wife.

While running for shelter down Philip Avenue James P. Hoy of 138 West 129th Street and his wife, Agnes, were struck by the limb of a tree which was blown down on them. Hoy had both legs broken and his wife sustained a severe laceration of the scalp. They were taken to Lebanon Hospital, where it was said Hoy's condition was critical.

During the height of the storm Mrs. Mary Harrigan of 1,403 Amsterdam Avenue, who had gone to Fort Lee with her daughter Helen and son John, took shelter with the children under a tree on the Palisades. A bolt struck the tree, knocking off a heavy limb, which fell on them. Mrs. Harrigan was injured in the side and shoulder and her daughter sustained cuts on the head. Their screams attracted the attention of Milton W. Roberts of 454 St. Nicholas Avenue, who was in his motor boat moored at the foot of the Palisades. He carried Mrs. Harigan to the boat and put out for the Manhattan shore with her and the children, landing at 125th Street, whence Mrs. Harringan was taken to the Knickerbocker Hospital.

T. H. Cosgrove, James Mahoney, Lawrence Fay, and Thomas Thompson, who described themselves as members of the City Island Country Club, were caught outin the storm in Cosgrove's launch, the Minnie H., off Belven Point. The launch was swamped. John Winniger and James Shanley, in the former's launch, the Squab, went to their rescue and brought them safely ashore.

Skull Fractured by Falling Limb.

Steven Duval of 171 Avenue A was passing under a tree at 182d Street and Boston Road, when a bolt struck it. A limb fell on his head, fracturing his skull. His wife, who was with him, fainted. Policeman Moore of the Bronx Station witnessed the accident and summoned an ambulance from Lebanon Hospital, where the surgeons said Duval's wound was probably mortal.

Peter Olsen of 3,631 Corlear Avenue, Kingsbridge, was one of a party of four men in a launch owned and driven by Nicholas Foley of 130 Claremont Avenue, when it was overturned by the tempest in the Hudson opposite 232d Street. The men clung to the launch for half an hour before they were sighted by the occupants of a smaller launch. Olsen clung so tightly to the rail that his grip could not be loosened by the rescuers. The others were landed on the Manhattan shore and word was sent to Capt. McKean of the Kingsbridge police about Olsen's predicament. Capt. McKean and Dr. R. C. Haynes of Spuyten Duyvil put out to Olsen's assistance and brought him ashore, where he collapsed. Dr. Haynes got a bicycle, and, making the run to the Edison works at 259th Street, got a pulmotor. This was applied to Olsen, but he died in spite of the heroic efforts made to save him.

Picks Up Live Wire and Dies.

Adolph Petgred, an employe of the New York Telephone Company, living at 2,842 Wellman Avenue, the Bronx, was sent to repair broken wires on Pelham Avenue near Middletown Road at 10 o'clock last night. He picked up a wire and was instantly killed. Policeman Henry C. Meyer, of the Westchester Station, who saw the accident and tried to drag the body from the wire, sustained severe burns and shock.

Sergt. Mulhall of Harbor Squad A was watching the storm when he observed a motor boat hugging the New Jersey shore and apparently in distress. He summoned assistance, and manning the police launch, went to the rescue. The motor boat was the Athlete, Capt. Frank Bart, with twenty-five persons on board. Its engine had become disabled, and it was at the mercy of the wind. Sergt. Mulhall towed the disabled boat to Twenty-fourth Street, where the passengers disembarked. They had been on an outing to the Shrewsbury River when the storm overtook them and crippled their engine.

CARS CRASH ON BRIDGE.

Eight Passengers Hurt at the Middle of Coney Island Creek.

At 6 o'clock yesterday evening, while storm clouds hung low over Coney Island, making it difficult to see objects distinctly a score of feet away, eight persons were injured by a rear-end collision between two trolley cars in the middle of the West End bridge over Coney Island Creek. A hurry call was sent in to the Coney Island Hospital, bringing Drs. Friedmann, Kaufman, and Strickler. The accident caused great excitement, as both cars, which were coming from the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry in Brooklyn, were filled with passengers. When they saw that a collision was unavoidable, many jumped from the cars to the tracks and narrow pathways on either side.

The accident was caused by the stalling of Car 452, which was forced to wait on the bridge for another car to pass a switch. Robert Garside, motorman of Car 4,070 which was following close behind, did not see 452 until it was too late for the brakes to act. The injured, most of whom were on the rear seats of Car 452, were:

BRENNAN, MORTIMER A., 59 years, 222 Sumpter Street, Brooklyn; abrasion of head.

EPSTEIN, ABRAHAM, 42 years, 232 Madison Avenue, Tompkinsville, S. I.; abrasions of the right leg.

EPSTEIN, WILLIAM, 6 years, son of Abraham Epstein; laceration of the right eye.

HERMANN, Mrs. AGNES, 44 years, 442 Thirty-sixth Street, Brooklyn; contusions of the right arm and face.

HERMANN, CECELIA, 10 years, daughter of Mrs. Hermann; lacerations of the forehead.

HERMANN, ALBERT, 5 years, son; abrasion of the head.

HERMANN, KATHERINE, 4 months; scalp wound.

LAMOND, EDITH, 644 Sixtieth Street, Brooklyn; feet lacerated.

Coney Island Creek is about 100 feet wide at the point where the accident occurred. The danger of the cars being thrown from the bridge added to the excitement of the passengers. The injured were able to go to their homes after receiving medical treatment.

BERGEN COUNTY SUFFERS.

Electricity Turned Off and Towns Are Left in Darkness.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 10.—A tornado, accompanied by hail and a deluge of rain, passed over the northern end of Bergen County at about 5:30 o'clock this afternoon, doing much damage, particularly in Hackensack, Englewood, Closter, Park Ridge, and Ramsey. Many details are missing because so many telephone wires were blown down.

At Closter two houses were turned upside down, and three roofs blown off others. The falling trees crippled the telephone service. So far as could be learned no lives were lost.

In Hackensack many large trees were blown down, blocking traffic. Windows in the west end of the Susquehanna Hotel were blown in, and the Homestead Hotel, at Atlantic and Union Streets, was crushed by a big falling tree.

The large trees in Anderson Park were snapped in two fifteen feet from the ground. One large tree just missed the Calvary Baptist Church in Central Avenue, Hackensack. The beautiful grounds of ex-Senator William M. Johnson suffered extensively. The residence of County Engineer Ralph D. Earle was damaged when a large chimney was blown over.

The roof of the Nathaniel Zabriskie homestead at North Hackensack was blown off, and several residences were damaged. The large carnival tents of the North Hackensack Citizens' Association were torn to shreds. The main road to River Edge was blocked by fallen trees, several houses on Ackerson Street, a section so hard hit by a cyclone several years ago, rocked until crockery fell to the floor and broke.

Englewood was in the path of the storm, and the large plate glass window in Schneider's drug store was blown in. Two dozen telegraph poles along the Northern Railroad, between Englewood and Nordhoff, were blown down, and wrecking crews were sent out from the Erie terminal at Jersey City. All trains were delayed.

Trees were uprooted in Park Ridge, and the municipal electric lighting service was put out of commission.

A strange freak of the storm was the fact that Tenafly never felt any part of it, though located directly between Englewood and Closter.

The roads in Bogota were blocked, many large trees having been blown down.

There were so many electric light wires down in Hackensack and Englewood that to prevent any fatalities the Public Service Corporation shut off all power, and the Bergen County towns will be in darkness during the night.

A persistent rumor reached Hackensack Police Headquarters to-night that a launch containing eight persons had capsized on the Hackensack River during the storm. There was no way of verifying the rumor, as the boat clubs along the river had no records of the boats that went up the river this afternoon. Many boating parties, however, were drenched.

Dr. Harry MacDonald of Hackensack and his sister, Mrs. William A. Curtis, had a narrow escape from death in this storm, a falling tree at the corner of Union and Gamewell Streets striking the rear end of his automobile, crushing the top and riping off a gasoline tank.

"I was going too fast to stop, and seeing that the tree was falling toward us, I put on all my power," said Mr. MacDonald. "This extra speed saved our lives, for the tree would have killed us both had it struck our automobile squarely."

SWEEPS TENT FROM CAMPUS.

Trees Felled and Buildings Damaged at New York University.

The storm did severe damage on the campus of New York University on University Heights. Several persons had narrow escapes from falling timbers and branches that were torn from trees.

A large tent that had been used as a dining place for the Summer school students of the university was torn from its fastenings and blown away like a big balloon for a distance of more than a hundred feet. With the tent went its wooden floor. Dinner tables and dishes were scattered over the campus.

There were about fifty Summer school students under the tent when the wind arose. They had just begun their meal when the canvas above their heads began to flap so furiously that some of the guy ropes jerked the stakes holding them out of the earth. The part of the tent thus loosened was blown across the space where the diners were seated, upsetting the tables and the dishes. Those under the tent then ran to shelter in the regular dining room near by. They got out just in time to see the tent sail away.

Trees were blown down right and left on the campus. A large limb, wrenched from the side of one of them, was hurled against the front of the gymnasium and completely demolished the steps of that building. A tree standing close by the house of Chancellor Emeritus Henry M. MacCracken went down before the fury of the blast, and in falling tore away a part of the front porch. The storm played havoc with telephone wires, and the university for a while was shut off from communication with the rest of the city.

DAVISON SAVES YACHTSMEN.

Morgan Partner Rescues the Pfeiffers When Their Sloop Sinks.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 10.—H. P. Davison, one of the partners in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., in his 100-foot powerboat Sykihaki rescued P. C. Pfeiffer of 308 Huguenot Street, a member of the Regatta Committee of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, and his brother, B. C. Pfeiffer, this afternoon after their sloop Falcon had been sunk in the Sound off the Long Island shore by a squall. A pet fox terrier belonging to the Pfeiffers was drowned.

The squall passed in five minutes, but while it lasted many yachtsmen were in peril. Hundreds of sail and motor boats were on the Sound this afternoon, and many sails were torn to ribbons. Some boats capsized, but in each case the crews were rescued.

At least 200 large trees were uprooted in New Rochelle by the storm, and awnings were ripped to shreds, electric light wires were blown down, and parts of the city were without light to-night.

STORMS HIT PHILADELPHIA.

Girl and Child Killed and Many Persons Injured—Much Damage Done.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—As the climax of a day of stifling heat, in which the mercury rose to 96 degrees, a series of terrific wind and rain storms descended upon this city and the surrounding country at 4 o'clock this afternoon, leaving a wake of uprooted trees, roofless buildings, and disorganized train, trolley, lighting, and telephone systems.

Agnes Murphy, 20, was killed by a bolt of lightning when she sought shelter under a tree in Fairmount Park. James McNamee, 11 months old, was in a coach at a cemetery when the wind blew down a tree which crushed him to death.

At the height of the storm a shelter pavilion under which more than 100 men, women and children had gathered in Fairmount Park collapsed, burying the throng. More than a score of picnickers occupied the pavilion when the first blow came. They had spread their tables for supper. Seventy-five or eighty persons huddled about them in order to escape the downpour.

In an instant the picnic dinner was whisked into the air, edibles of every description, with coats, hats, table cloths, crockery and baskets, hurtling over the people. The roof of the pavilion was jerked off the iron supports and hurled fifty feet to one side, where it struck a tree. The walls fell in.

A few of the men managed to free themselves from the débris, and with the aid of several park guards hacked at the wreck with axes until the imprisoned people

DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

PANKHURST RIOT STERNLY PUT DOWN

Police Club Sylvia's Followers When They Try to Raid Asquith's House.

16 RIOTERS ARE ARRESTED

Miss Pankhurst Among Them! Said to Have Been Hurt—Militants Chant in Westminster.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Suffragettes captured a free speech meeting in Trafalgar Square to-day, and, marching toward Downing Street, Sylvia Pankhurst, whose intrusion on the plinth of the Nelson Column was apparently as unwelcome to the promoters of the meeting as it was unexpected, was eventually arrested, together with six other women and nine men.

The meeting was held to protest against the arrest of George Lansbury, a former Member of Parliament, now on ticket-of-leave under the "Cat and Mouse act." It was a dignified and imposing demonstration. The Speech Defense Committee, said the Chairman, Josiah Wedgewood, Member of Parliament, discountenanced anything being done to provoke disorder and especially any proposal to march on Downing Street. "We rely," he said, "on the good sense of all present."

For an hour oratory poured from the plinth in a studiously constitutional and moderate tone. Then came a sudden dramatic rush of suffragettes, tripping over the tail of the Landseer lion. They dragged up a pale young woman, bareheaded, with flaming eyes. It was Sylvia Pankhurst.

Will Thorne, the Labor Member of Parliament, tried to brush her aside as an interloper. He might as well have tried to stem the Gulf Stream. The invaders, overwhelming Thorne's protests, laughed in derision. The young woman unfurled a banner with the inscription, "Deeds, Not Words; Come to Downing Street." Speaking so rapidly that she was scarcely coherent, Miss Pankhurst urged the crowd to go with her. With her aggressive bodyguard around her, she stormed the side of the plinth where another woman was speaking and shouted her down.

Then Miss Pankhurst was lifted down from the plinth, and her bodyguard of young men surrounded her. Behind her was carried the banner of her society, surmounted by a red Liberty cap. The promoters of the demonstration looked on in helpless dismay. The crowd, nearly 10,000 strong, transferred its attention to the new centre of interest.

Whitehall became a scene of whirling excitement as Miss Pankhurst and her standard bearer pushed their way along. The police, both mounted and on foot, appeared from unsuspected ambushes. They did their work with neatness and dispatch. The procession was turned into the Horse Guards Avenue. Four constables, supported by two mounted men, separated Miss Pankhurst from her escort, took her through the line to Whitehall, placed her in a taxicab, and drove her straight to Holloway Jail. Miss Billings, one of her lieutenants, also was arrested.

No attempt at rescue was made. A workman who was alleged to have smashed a window in a motor omnibus, was bundled by the conductor into the omnibus. Two constables followed, and the vehicle drove to Cannon Row Police Station. A woman threw a stick and hit a mounted policeman in the face. A Frenchwoman took refuge in a restaurant on the plea that she needed protection, and then from the balcony waved the suffragette colors over the crowd.

After half an hour the police closed their ranks and cleared the street.

Two parties of suffragettes, each numbering twenty, interrupted the service at Westminster Abbey this morning. Half way through the Litany the first party rose and began to chant, "Save Emeline Pankhurst!" The vergers asked them to go outside, but the women finished the verse before they walked out. Scarcely had they gone when the second party rendered the same chant, and then followed the others out of the Abbey.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The third attempt of Sylvia Pankhurst to raid the house of Premier Asquith was rudely broken up by the police to-day, when the young suffragette leader induced a large part of the crowd from a "free-speech" meeting in Trafalgar Square to follow her to Downing Street.

The squads of police in Trafalgar Square allowed the Pankhurst procession to leave the square and then fell in behind. The suffragette sympathizers saw the reason for this strategical move when they found a battle line of heavy policemen drawn across Whitehall at the Horse Guards, the office of the Inspector General of the forces.

The militants attacked this line with such dash and courage that a few of them penetrated the first cordon, where the fight became so fierce that the police used their clubs.

Reserves of police then rushed up, and Sylvia Pankhurst and five other women and nine men were arrested and taken to the police station in taxicabs.

Disheartened at the fate of their leader, the mob sullenly dispersed. The police, blaming the suffragettes for many months of enforced Sunday work, cleared the streets with unusual roughness, mounted officers riding down women and children without discrimination.

Miss Cook, who carried a suffrage banner during the fight, said to-night that Miss Pankhurst was badly injured in the struggle.

TWO AMERICANS DECORATED

W. M. Fullerton and C. F. Beach Chevaliers of the Legion of Honor.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Two Americans, William Morton Fullerton and Charles Fisk Beach, have been made Chevaliers of the Legion of Honor. They were proposed by M. Pichon, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

William M. Fullerton was until recently the Paris correspondent of The London Times. He is now representative to the United States of the Model City Exhibition, to be held in Lyons in 1914.

Charles Fisk Beach is an American lawyer living in Paris and the author of several works on legal subjects. He was formerly a lecturer on Anglo-American law in the University of Paris.

Mrs. John E. B. Seely Dead.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Mrs. John E. B. Seely, wife of the Secretary of State for War, died to-day.

New York Cadets Sail for Maine.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—The New York nautical training ship Newport left this port to-day for Portland, Me., where the cadets will spend a few days before proceeding to Halifax. On her return the Newport will put in at Provincetown, Newport, New London, and New Haven, and will probably arrive at Glen Cove, L. I., about Sept. 30.

ALLIES SIGN PEACE; TURKEY OBSTINATE

Rumanians to Evacuate Bulgaria in Fifteen Days, Allies in Three.

PROVIDES FOR ARBITRATION

Frontier Disputes May Be Referred to Belgium, Holland, or Switzerland.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 10.—The Balkan peace treaty was signed at 10:30 o'clock this morning. In honor of the occasion the city was decorated with flags, guns were fired, bells were rung, and the bands played.

A solemn Te Deum in the cathedral at noon was attended by King Charles, Queen Elizabeth, (Carmen Sylva,) and other members of the royal family and the delegates to the peace conference. King Charles conferred high decorations upon all the delegates, except the Bulgarians, who declined to receive them.

The peace treaty provides that the Rumanian Army shall evacuate Bulgarian territory in fifteen days after its signature and the Servian and Greek Armies in three days. It also provides for arbitration by Belgium, Holland, or Switzerland in the event of a disagreement over the delimitation of the new frontier. Bulgaria engages in the treaty to begin demobilization immediately.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 10.—The Porte to-day made an evasive reply to the recent note of the powers, in which a threat was made that the latter would withdraw their moral and financial support from Turkey unless the Ottoman Government ordered its troops to retire within the Enos-Midia line, in accordance with the treaty of London.

MORE OF BULGARS' MASSACRES

Letter Tells of Terrified Greeks and Slaughter of 2,000 Villagers.

Partial confirmation of the stories of atrocities committed by the retiring Bulgarian forces upon the Greek inhabitants of Macedonian towns is contained in a private letter just received in New York from an American employee of the American Tobacco Company, stationed at Kavala, European Turkey. Under date of July 27, he writes:

"You have no doubt seen in the papers that the Greeks have taken Kavala, and that their fleet was here in the harbor. The few days prior to the evacuation of the town by the Bulgars and the arrival of the Greek fleet were about the most thrilling that I ever spent. When it was reported on June 30 that war had commenced, the Bulgars arrested about thirty of the most prominent Greeks in town, and removed them to a farm just over the mountains from Kavala. They were to be killed if there was the least sign of an uprising among the Greek population.

"From this time on Comitadji swarmed into town. These men have to be seen to be appreciated. They are nothing less than brigands, and their arrival in a town is usually the signal for a little fancy killing. When they began to come in the Greeks were of course panic-striken, and became more excited every day until Monday, the 7th, when they lost their heads completely. On the morning of that day we had a number come in with the news that the Bulgars were quitting the town that night, and would burn the place and massacre everybody before they left. We didn't put much faith in this report until the afternoon, when more arrests of prominent Greeks were made. One of the American Tobacco Company's men was among the number that they tried to get, but he hid in the Italian consulate. On our arrival home that afternoon we found his whole family, consisting of his wife, sister-in-law, a 3-year-old girl, a month-old baby, and a nurse, all of them yelling murder as only these people can.

"By this time the town looked as if it were deserted, all gates being barred, as well as windows and doors. You can take it from me that there was mighty little sleep in town for the people that night, but after all the excitement nothing really happened. The excitement kept up all the next day, though, and at 7 o'clock in the evening the Bulgars marched out. A boat was sent to Thasos that night to notify the Greek fleet, and on the following morning four Greek boats steamed into the harbor. There really wasn't as much enthusiasm as one would have expected, for everybody had a feeling that the Bulgars had a card up their sleeves; but so far nothing has happened.

"The Bulgars in their flight have done some awful things in the nearby villages, though. Seres was completely destroyed, we having lost about half a million dollars, and our men there having had to walk all the way to Salonika to escape with their lives.

"Another American, an Englishman and I rode out to Doxat, a village about twenty miles from here, to seee the ruins yesterday, and I hope I will never see such a sight again. Doxat was a Greek town with a population of 10,000, and when we got there yesterday we didn't find a house standing. About 2,000 men, women and children had been butchered, some of the children being impaled on the pickets of iron fences. This happened about five days ago, and a few of the people had ventured back from the mountains, and it was a pitiful sight to see them. I was riding down one of the streets and had to guide my horse around a man who was standing in the middle of the road with a blank look on his face and who didn't even see me. Women were sitting around among the ruins—some crying, others just talking to themselves as if their minds were gone. Nearly all the villages have been treated in the same way, and the country is absolutely desolate.

"I haven't begun to tell you of the awful things that have happened and that I have seen, but they would certainly fill a book. I don't think you people so far away realize how bad it is, otherwise there would have been a warship here long ago. We are out of communication either by telegraph or post with the outside world, so we can't notify our consul at Salonika. I don't know when this will get away, but thought I would write you while I had the time, business of course being at a standstill."

BATTENBERG JEWELS FOUND

They Were Not Stolen, but Mislaid Among the Prince's Luggage.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The jewels belonging to Prince Alexander of Battenberg, which were supposed to have been stolen, have been found in Kensington Palace. The case was hidden under other luggage.

Scotland Yard had mobilized its forces for a search for the gems.

REPORTS GAINS FOR YUAN.

Admiral Nicholson Says Chinese Rebels Have Failed So Far.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 10.—The Government moved strong forces down the river yesterday and to-day and landed them north of the foreign settlement. The rebels at Kiangnan have been driven in upon the Wu-Sung forts with insignificant losses. The rebels are extending their defenses at Wu-Sung, while the Government forces are advancing from four directions.

A number of war junks at Wu-Sung attempted to go over to the Government, but all of them except one were burned by the rebels.

It is stated that the Government is in control and has restored order at Nanking.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—General improvement in conditions in the rebellious district of China was reported to the Navy Department to-day in a cablegram from Rear Admiral Nicholson, commanding the Pacific fleet at Nanking.

"The present uprising," reported Admiral Nicholson, "has met with failure at every point up to the present, and the Northern troops have been uniformly successful, but the country is far from pacified. Kuling is now within the Northern lines, and the conditions are satisfactory there. Nanking has renounced adhesion to the South, but disorders are threatened here owing to the large numbers of troops formerly with the Southern armies, but not now attached to either. An American steamer was fired on by the Southerners at Chenglin. Ample reparation has been made."

$2,750,000 FOR AEROPLANES

French Ministry of Marine Will Ask for Immediate Appropriation.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The Ministry has given its approval to a scheme for the wide development of the aeroplane to co-operate with the navy. The Minister of Marine will ask Parliament when it convenes for an immediate appropriation of $2,750,000 for this purpose.

It is believed that battleships and large cruisers will be able during a battle to use aeroplanes to throw explosives as powerful as those now used in torpedoes, and French naval designers therefore are taking into account the necessity for additional overhead protection from aerial torpedoes.

MORE MILAN RIOTS; 30,000 TROOPS OUT

Strike Leaders Demand the Separation of Lombardy from Rest of Italy.

CARS ESCORTED BY CAVALRY

Street Vandalism Widespread—50,000 Men Meet and Plan to Make Strike Countrywide.

MILAN, Aug. 10.—To-day was the seventh day of the general strike here. Although a state of siege has not been proclaimed, the workmen's quarters are occupied by the military forces, and martial law is practically in full force. The troops concentrated here are from Lombardy and Venetia. They have raised the strength of the garrison to 30,000.

Strong contingents of infantry, all supported by cavalry and artillery, hold the strategic points and prevent the strikers from reaching the centre of the city. Assisting them are numerous police and carabineers to repress riots. Thousands of persons have been arrested, and the authorities have been compelled to transfer them to the prisons in neighboring towns.

The movement is changing from an economic to a political one, like that which arose in 1898, and the leaders are encouraging the separatist ideas, arguing that Lombardy, a most prosperous region, is being unjustly forced to support the poorer districts of the South. Pope Pius is discouraging the clergy and Catholics generally from sympathizing with the separatist agitation.

The Milan Street Railway Company succeeded to-day in sending out ninety-eight cars. The normal number in operation daily is seven hundred. The strikers tore up paving stones and piled them on the tracks, and attempted to erect barricades, but they were charged by the cavalry and compelled to disperse. The cars ran throughout the day escorted by carbineers, policemen and squads of cavalry.

Numerous acts of vandalism were committed to-day, such as the tearing down of lamp posts and the cutting of gas pipes. The authorities, however, are assured of sufficient gas to illuminate the town indefinitely. There is no scarcity of bread.

The newspapers continue to appear, the printers having refused to go on strike.

Fifty thousand strikers held a meeting to-day, and after listening to inflammatory speeches decided to continue the general strike. It was also decided to organize the movement throughout the kingdom and to proclaim a one-day strike in every city and town some day this week.

The Government believes the strike here is a failure, and that the workmen will soon be obliged to return to work because of lack of funds.

The police are arresting all persons who have criminal records.

DOCTORS GUESTS OF ASTOR.

Many Entertained at Cliveden—Special Church Services.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The delegates to the International Medical Congress spent Sunday morning in attending special services in St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, and the Westminster Catholic Cathedral. In the afternoon 3,000 of the doctors visited the Zoological Gardens, while a large party went to Harrogate, Yorkshire, to examine into the curative qualities of the chalybeate, sulphur, and saline springs.

William Waldorf Astor at Cliveden entertained more than 500 of the delegates and their friends at an afternoon tea. Later they inspected the art treasures of the historic mansion.

Will Explore Franz Josef Land.

HAVRE, Aug. 10.—An arctic expedition, headed by Jules von Payer, sailed to-day for the purpose of exploring and gathering scientific data in Franz Josef Land. It is understood that the expedition incidentally will attempt to revive the French whale and seal fishing industries in the arctic by locating good fishing grounds. Von Payer is an Austrian. His father, Julius von Payer, led the Tegethoff expedition in the 70s, which discovered Franz Josef Land.

German Aviator and Pupil Killed.

BRUECK, Germany, Aug. 10.—Fritz Roesseler, a German aviator, and a pupil named Stephan were killed here to-day when an aeroplane in which they were flying fell.

PERUVIANS EXPEL LEGUIA AND HIS SON

Ex-President Deported from the Country by Order of His Successor, Billinghurst.

ENDS CRITICAL SITUATION

Former Head of State Arrested After Rioters Were Shot Dead by Some One in His Home.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Aug. 10.—Ex-President Leguia has been exiled by President Billinghurst.

He was released from the penitentiary at 3 o'clock this morning, and secretly embarked on the Peruvian Corporation tug Penguin, supposedly for Panama and New York. He was accompanied by his eldest son, Augusto.

The political situation is apparently quiet.

Ex-President Leguia and his son Augusto were arrested on July 23 after shots from their Lima residence had killed two and wounded six of a mob attacking it. At the same time the entire Cabinet resigned. The next afternoon a mob prevented the Senate from entering the Chamber for the preparatory session. A few days before this a bomb had exploded at the residence of the President of the Senate, but the damage was slight. The situation was generally regarded as grave with danger of a revolution.

Leguia assumed the Presidency of Peru on Sept. 24, 1908. In the May following the Presidential palace was attacked by rebels with the object of overthrowing the Government. They got possession of the President's person, but his army remained faithful and forced the adherents of Augusto Durand and Isaias Pierola, who led the movement, to surrender the President.

Guillermo E. Billinghurst was inaugurated on Sept. 24, 1912, as the successor of Leguia, who could not be re-elected under the constitution. Billinghurst is the son of an Englishman. As Mayor of Lima he started several measures of sanitary reform.

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The New York Times
ANNALIST
A Magazine of Finance, Commerce and Economics

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COMPETITION REVIVES IN GERMANY.—The Steel Bar Trade Is Open, the Steamship Lines Fall Out, and a Pet Economic Theory Is Threatened

DUTCH COUNSEL ON MEXICO.—The United States, Because of Its Proximity and Mighty Hand, Is the Country That Is Expected to Restore Order

THE UNREAL WALL STREET.—Probable Origin of the Bull and Bear Cartoon and the Ticker Hero of Fiction

THE 1913 CRISIS.—A Concurrence of Economic Events Which Leads a Boston Observer to Conclude That Important Readjustments Are Taking Place

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IT is a commercial fact that Pearls have increased in value. Our stock was bought before the recent advance.

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FIFTH AVENUE at FORTY-SIXTH
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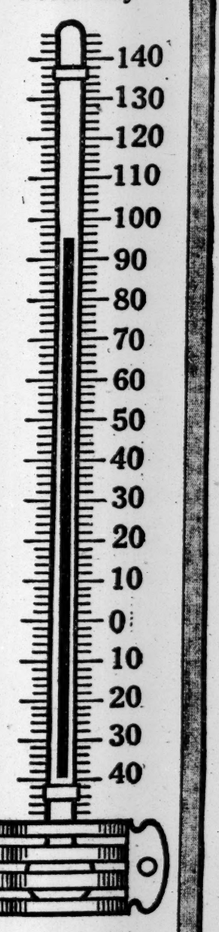
½ PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

95° was the Temperature Yesterday



THIS

Whew! This Sure Is Cool-Food Weather!

At hotels, restaurants, cafes and lunch rooms, and in the home, the Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake meal will be a feature today. It's so much better in every way than a hot meal. To eat hot stuff on a day like this is simply adding fuel to flame. Kellogg's is ready to serve today in every restaurant and lunch-counter—in every sensible home.

To prevent disappointment, don't merely ask for toasted corn flakes—say "KELLOGG'S, please," and look for this signature on package:

W. K. Kellogg

GIANTS DEFEAT REDS---BASEBALL TOUR---YACHTING---TENNIS---CYCLING---SWIMMING---GOLF

GIANTS END TRIP WITH A VICTORY

Cincinnati Loses Final Game of the Series by a 5 to 4 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 10.—Equaling the contest of Friday in excitement but without that day's glorious finish for the Reds, yesterday's ball game between the Giants and Cincinnati ended with the former on the long end of a 5 to 4 score. Fully 10,000 people journeyed out to the playing grounds and rooted and yelped, and had an old-fashioned good time. For it was a most enjoyable matinée, despite the fact that the local favorites again had their noses rubbed in the dirt of defeat.

Big Chief Johnson essayed a "comeback," but did not reach. His game was not at all startling, as the Gothamites rasped him for twelve hits. The Indian, however, managed to keep them rather scattered, and for once the Giants failed to enjoy their habitual "fat" inning, as their five runs were sprinkled over as many innings.

Cincinnati's last batter opened in much the same manner that he did when Hobby smashed his homer. By strenuous efforts the locals had managed to get within one run of the Giants' total, and opened on Marquard in determined fashion. Manager Tinker, first up, slashed a safety over second. Kling hit it on the nose toward right, but Burns pulled the hard-hit ball down. Blackburn batted for Johnson, and popped to Doyle. Bescher, with a single, a double, and a home run already to his credit, again responded by smacking a single to centre. Youngmeister, the Hamilton recruit, who had scored a hit and scored a run on his first try at bat in the previous inning, did his best, but he ended the strain by fanning.

Right away the Giants crossed the pan. Shafer beat out a high bounder to the box, but was forced to Fletcher. Berghammer to Groh. Fletcher stole second and scored on Doyle's fierce two-bagger down the foul line.

In the fourth Kling grabbed Merkle's chop in front of the plate, but his high throw pulled Hobby's foot off the bag. Snodgrass sent an ace to right, sending Murray to third. McLean banged one at Dodge, and Tinker threw to second. The bag was uncovered and everybody was safe, Murray scoring.

The champs added another in the fifth. Shafer singled through Berghammer, but was forced by Fletcher. The latter was caught off first. Doyle binged to centre. Merkle caught one on the seams and accomplished the unheard-of feat here of hitting the left-field concrete on the fly. Doyle scored easily, but Merkle was thrown out at the plate trying for a homer.

One more run appeared in the sixth on Murray's rap to left for two pillows on an error and McClean's sacrifice fly to right. A double play ended Moore's chances for the Giants. The last Giant counter came in the seventh on Burns's clout for a base, Shafer's sacrifice, and Fletcher's bingle to centre. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Burns, rf..5	1	2	4	1	0		B'sch'r, lf..5	2	4	1	1		
Shaf'r, 3b..3	0	2	1	0			M's'ns, cf..2	0	1	0	0		
Fl'ch'r, ss..4	1	1	1	1			Dev're, cf..0	0	0	0	1	0	
Doyle, 2b..4	1	2	2	8	2		M'st'r, cf..2	1	1	1	0		
Gr'dle, 1b..4	0	1	2	9	1		Groh, 2b..4	0	2	5	4		
Mur'y, lf..4	2	3	2	2	0		Hob'z'l, 1b..4	0	1	9	1		
S'gr's, cf..3	0	1	2	0			Dodge, 3b..4	0	0	3	1		
M'Lean, c..4	0	1	1	8	0		S'ck'd, rf..1	0	0	0	0		
M'q'rd, p..4	0	0	1	1	2		Rac'r, rf..0	0	0	0	0		
							B'gh'r, ss..2	0	0	3	5		
Total..35	5	13	27	4			Tinker, ss..2	0	1	2	1		
							Kling, c..4	1	1	2	4		
							John'n, p..2	0	0	1	3		
							*Egan ..1	0	0	0	0		
							†Clark ..1	0	0	0	0		
							‡Blackb'n..1	0	0	0	0		
							Total..35	4	9	27	20		

*Batted for Marsans in the fifth inning.
†Batted for Sheckard in the eighth inning.
‡Batted for Johnson in the ninth inning.
Errors—Devore, Dodge, Berghammer, Tinker, Kling.

New York	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	5
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0—4

Two-base hits—Doyle, Murray, Bescher, Hobiltzel. Three-base hits—Merkle, Kling. Home run—Bescher. Sacrifice hit—Shafer. Sacrifice fly—Johnson. Stolen bases—Bescher, Fletcher, Marsans, Sheckard. Double play—Groh and Hobiltzel. First base on error—New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 6; Cincinnati, 7. First base on balls—Off Marquard, 2; off Johnson, 2. Struck out—By Marquard, 6; by Johnson, 4. Wild pitch—Johnson. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Orth.

BROOKLYN BLANKS ST. LOUIS

Cutshaw's Home Run Scores Two Tallies in Third Inning.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 10.—Brooklyn hit Harmon hard to-day and won, 8 to 0. Moran doubled to left with two down in the third and scored on Cutshaw's homer to centre. Daubert doubled to right in the eighth and scored on Smith's double to left. Reulbach was very wild, but he held the local team to two scratch hits. Score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Moran, rf..4	1	2	0	0	0		O'L'ry, 2b..3	0	0	1	6	4	
C'ts'w, 2b..5	1	2	2	1	2		Oakes, cf..3	0	0	1	4		
Steng'l, cf..4	0	2	1	0			Magee, lf..3	0	0	1	0		
Wheat, lf..4	0	1	4	0	0		C'th'rs, rf..4	0	1	2	0		
D'b'rt, 1b..4	1	1	15	3			K't'ey, 1b..4	0	0	9	0		
Smith, 3b..3	0	2	1	1	6		Wh't'd, ss..2	0	0	1	2		
Fisher, ss..3	0	2	3	3	4		M'rwey, 3b..1	0	0	2	1		
Miller, c..0	0	0	0	0	2		Wingo, c..4	0	1	5	5		
Fischer, c..4	0	1	1	0			Harmon, p..3	0	0	0	2		
R'lb'ch, p..3	0	0	0	0	3								
Total..34	8	12	27	19			Total..27	0	2	27	16		

Error—O'Leary.

Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Moran, Fisher, Daubert, Smith. Home run—Cutshaw. Stolen bases—Oakes, Wingo, (2,) Moran. Double plays—Mowrey and O'Leary; Reulbach, Fisher, and Daubert; O'Leary and Konetchy. Bases on balls—Off Reulbach, 8; off Harmon, 4. Struck out—By Harmon, 3. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Brooklyn, 8. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Rigler.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

				R.	H.	E.
Newark	1	0	0	0	1	0—2
Montreal	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Batteries—Atchison and Higgins; Smith, McGrayner, and Madden.

SECOND GAME.

				R.	H.	E.
Newark	1	1	0	0	1	0—3
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

(Called end seventh.)

Batteries—Holmes and McCarty; Mattern and Burns.

AT JERSEY CITY.

								R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1	3	2
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	1—7	10	2

Batteries—Doescher, Verbout, Brandon, and Wells; Fullenweider and Gowdy.

ROCKY POINT, R. I.

									R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	—5	6	1
Toronto	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0—4	8	2

Batteries—Bailey and J. Onslow; Gaw and Graham.

AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

	R.	H.	E.
New York Americans	3	15	1
Bridgeport (Eastern) (Ten innings.)	2	9	1

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

Pacific Coast League.

At Oakland—Los Angeles, 5; Oakland, 5
At San Francisco—Los Angeles, 6; Oakland, 4.
At Sacramento—San Francisco, 3; Sacramento, 2; Sacramento, 7; San Francisco, 4.
At Los Angeles—Venice, 8; Portland, 2; Portland, 4; Venice, 2.

State League.

At Utica—Scranton, 1; Utica, 1; (called in the seventh inning; rain.)

American Association.

At Indianapolis — Indianapolis, 3; Kansas City, 2. Indianapolis, 7; Kansas City, 4.
At Columbus—Columbus, 4; St. Paul, 3. St. Paul, 8; Columbus, 7.
At Toledo—Milwaukee, 4; Toledo, 0.
At Louisville—Minneapolis, 6; Louisville, 2. Louisville, 7; Minneapolis, 2.

Eastern Association.

At Waterbury—Waterbury, 3; Pittsfield, 2.
At Meriden—Meriden, 5; Springfield, 4.

Southern League.

At Nashville—Atlanta, 5; Nashville, 4.
At Mobile—Mobile, 7; Memphis, 3.
At New Orleans — Montgomery, 3; New Orleans, 1. New Orleans, 3; Montgomery, 0.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Washington, 6; Cleveland, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 5; Cincinnati, 4.
Brooklyn, 3; St. Louis, 0.
Philadelphia-Chicago rain.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo, 7; Jersey City, 1.
Montreal, 7; Newark, 5.
Newark, 3; Montreal, 1.
Providence, 5; Toronto, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C
Philadelphia	71	33	.683
Cleveland	65	43	.602
Washington	59	46	.562
Chicago	57	52	.523
Boston	50	53	.485
Detroit	45	63	.417
St. Louis	43	68	.387
New York	34	66	.340

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C
New York	71	32	.686
Philadelphia	61	37	.622
Chicago	55	49	.529
Pittsburgh	53	48	.525
Brooklyn	44	55	.444
Boston	42	58	.420
Cincinnati	42	65	.393
St. Louis	41	65	.387

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C
Newark	73	38	.658
Rochester	63	49	.562
Baltimore	55	54	.505
Buffalo	56	56	.500
Montreal	51	58	.468
Providence	52	61	.460
Toronto	50	62	.446
Jersey City	45	67	.402

Where They Play To-day.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
St. Louis at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Boston.
Cleveland at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo at Toronto.
Montreal at Baltimore.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland Bats Freely, but Washington Wins by 6 to 1 Score.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 10.—Cleveland hit Groom freely to-day, but he tightened up with men on bases and Washington won, 6 to 1. Gregg was hit hard, and Brenton, who succeeded him, could not check the Washington batters.

Stops' by Chapman and Foster, and Henry's catch of a foul off the grandstand railing were features of the game. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Moel'r, lf..3	0	0	1	1			J'st'n, 1b..4	0	1	5	0		
Fost'r, 3b..5	1	2	3	4			C'pm'n, ss..5	0	1	1	1		
Milan, cf..4	1	1	1	0			Wam'g, rf..4	1	1	2	0		
G'ndil, 1b..5	0	1	9	1			Lajoie, 2b..4	1	1	3	1		
M'rg'n, 2b..4	1	3	4	1			Turn'r, 3b..2	0	1	0	2		
L'p'te, rf..2	1	1	1	0			Gran'y, lf..4	0	1	2	0		
M'K'de, ss..4	1	1	2	3			B'tham, cf..3	0	1	1	0		
Henry, c..4	0	2	4	2			Carisch, c..4	0	0	11	2		
Groom, p..3	1	1	0	0			Gregg, p..2	0	0	1	0		
							*Young ..1	0	0	0	0		
							Br'nton, p..0	0	0	0	0		
							†Leliv'ld..1	0	1	0	0		
							‡Bates ...0	0	0	0	0		
Total..34	6	11	27	15			Total..32	1	9	27	7		

*Batted for Gregg in the seventh inning.
†Batted for Brenton in the ninth inning.
‡Ran for Leliveld in the ninth inning.
Errors—Foster, Henry.

Washington	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	2—6
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Foster, McBride, Groom, Chapman. Sacrifice hits—Moeller, Turner. Sacrifice fly—Groom. Stolen bases—Foster, Jackson. Double plays—Moeller and Henry; Turner, Lajoie, and Johnston. First base on balls—Off Groom, 5; off Gregg, 5. Struck out—By Groom, 1; by Gregg, 6; by Brenton, 2. Left on bases—Washington, 8; Cleveland, 10. Hits—Off Gregg, 7 in 7 innings; off Brenton, 4 in 2 innings. Wild pitch—Gregg. Passed ball—Carisch. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Hildebrand.

QUIET WEEK IN BOXING.

No Important Bouts Arranged for Greater New York Clubs.

Boxing in Greater New York resumes the quiet tenor of its way this week after a break from the usual calm last week with the bout between Gunboat Smith and Jim Flynn. The Garden A. C. will be closed to boxing during the week, and none of the bouts arranged at other clubs will attract anything like the attention that centred itself in the contest between the big fellows. A number of the smaller clubs have adopted the plan of the larger organizations and will stage only occasional shows until the weather becomes cooler.

The St. Nicholas A. C., at Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, will be busy Wednesday night, as usual, three ten-round bouts having been arranged by Matchmaker Jimmy Johnston. The feature will be the appearance of a real Chinese boxer in the person of Ah Chung, a lightweight, who has had considerable experience and success in the roped arena. The Mongolian is under the management of Jimmy Walsh, the Boston featherweight, and his New York début will be against Paddy McCarthy of the west side. The other ten-round bouts will show Jack Keating, the sailor heavyweight, against Soldier Bacchus of Fort Hamilton, and Tim Logan vs. Barney Williams. The latter is now boxing under his proper name, Morris Livensky.

Another good card among the few shows arranged for the week is that scheduled for to-morrow night at the Atlantic Garden A. C., Canal Street and the Bowery. The main event will bring together Al McCoy, the Brooklyn middleweight, and Billy Grupp of St. Louis, former boxing instructor at the New Polo A. A. In the ten-round semi-final the contestants will be Jack Sheppard, the east side lightweight, and Young Fulton, also of the east side.

The New Polo A. A. at 129th Street and Park Avenue, will put on a show next Friday night, feautring with three ten-round bouts. In the star bout Eddie Kelly of Harlem will oppose Joe Palmer, the east side boy who recently sprang into favor by his work aginst Johnny Harvey. Johnnie Baker and Frankie Nelson will come together in the ten-round semi-final, and the opening ten-round bout will show Billy Hart of Harlem against Jack Gold, an English lightweight who arrived here a few days ago.

Three ten-round bouts will be put on to-morrow night at the Atlantic A. A. of Rockaway Beach. The main bout will show Eddie Smith of Yorkville vs. Dick Peters of the west side. The other bouts will bring together Joe Theel of Philadelphia vs. Harry Lortz of Brooklyn, and Artie Edwards vs. the Kahoma Kid.

The usual week-end bouts will be held Saturday night at the Fairmont and the St. Nicholas clubs.

H. P. Whitney Sells Prince Eugene.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Jefferson Livingston, who has recently come into racing, has purchased from Harry Payne Whitney the three-year-old colt Prince Eugene. He is also negotiating for the purchase of Iron Mask from Mr. Whitney. Prince Eugene was bred at Brookdale Farm, in New Jersey, and is a son of Hamburg and Eugenia Burch. His most notable performance was the defeat of August Belmont's Rockview in the running of the Belmont Stakes. Iron Mask is a sprinter of quality, who was bred by the late James R. Keene, and he raced with success in both this country and England.

Printers to Play Baseball.

The team picked by the New York Printers' Baseball League to represent Typographical Union No. 6 at the sixth annual tournament of the Printers' League, to be held at Pittsburg Sept. 1-7, will play the George Whitings of Coney Island at Prospect Park Parade Grounds to-day. The game will be called at 2:30.

BASEBALL TOUR'S DIRECTOR HERE

M. D. Bunnell Has Just Been Around the World Arranging for the Big Trip.

Dick Bunnell, director of the coming tour of the world by the New York Giants and Chicago White Sox, arrived in New York Saturday on the steamship Coronia, after a trip through various cities in Europe in the interests of the tour. Mr. Bunnell will have a conference with Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants to-morrow, and he will see President Charles W. Comiskey of the White Sox either Wednesday or Thursday to discuss some changes in the route first mapped out for the tourists. On Aug. 26 Mr. Bunnell will sail from San Francisco to "back around" the proposed route in the Far East, and he will join the tourists at Yokohama, to take personal charge of the expedition.

Europeans who have been interviewed by Mr. Bunnell are eager for the proposed visit of the Americans, and there will be no difficulty filling up a schedule in various cities along the southern coast of Europe. In Naples the Commercial Club of that city has extended an invitation for a three days' visit as its guests, and the members have offered to erect a stand large enough to accommodate 25,000 spectators. The invitation will be accepted, but it is doubtful if the players and other tourists will remain there for three days. In Rome the sentiment for a baseball visit is also strong, and the teams will have the use of a large stadium there, though it will be necessary to make slight changes in the layout of the playing field as compared with the regulation playing field. Milan, Nice, Monte Carlo, Marseilles, and possibly Paris will also be visited. There is likewise a possibility of a game or two being played in Spain.

Frenchmen are taking a decided liking to baseball, according to Mr. Bunnell, and games between youngsters are not uncommon. Books containing baseball rules, translated into French, are on sale, and there is little doubt as to the game gaining a strong hold there in time. Somewhat similar conditions exist in certain parts of Spain, but the Spaniards have not taken up the sport with as much enthusiasm as the Frenchmen.

North of the Alps there will be no chance of baseball during the time that the tourists will be in Europe. Berlin and other capital cities which have been mentioned in tentative schedules of the tour will be experiencing weather at that time that will make outdoor baseball an impossibility, and if any visit is made to these places it will be for sightseeing only, and by breaking away from the tours through playing cities. This certainty, according to Mr. Bunnell, that only the European cities mentioned above will be visited for the purpose of playing ball. Monte Carlo is regarded as the big moneymaker in Europe, and the tourists may remain there for three or four days. During all the travel in Europe the tourists will be taken in "de luxe" trains, arrangements for this feature having already been made.

The starting time is still uncertain, but a decision will be reached within the next few days. It is possible to leave Vancouver on Nov. 5 and get a ten-day boat to Yokohama, or the start may be made on Nov. 14 or 18 from San Francisco, stopping at Honolulu on the journey to Yokohama. The cities to be visited in the Far East have already been decided upon, but the dates will not be announced for ten days or two weeks. The route, or that part of it which is now known as a certainty, after reaching Yokohama, includes a trip through Japan, then a sail from Nagasaki to Shanghai. Hongkong and other cities in China will be visited, after which the tourists will go to Manila. From the Philippines there will be a sail lasting more than two weeks to Australia. Melbourne and Adelaide will also be visited, the plan being to play about twelve games in Australia, which is considered the most likely field of the entire trip. Five or six games will be played in Japan, and the same number in Manila, the game being well understood and highly popular in both places. A sail from the southern end of Australia, with a stop at Colombo, and thence to Port Said and to Cairo, will bring the party to the start for the European tour.

As to Naples is all settled, but changes are possible in the European itinerary. The party will arrive in New York on March 6, but the sailing place is still in doubt. It may be Queenstown, Liverpool or Cherbourg.

SUFFOLK CLUB HORSE SHOW

Annual Event at Southampton Draws Big Society Crowd.

The annual race meet and hunter show of the Suffolk Hunt Club was held Saturday at Bay Ground, Southampton, L. I., and attracted throngs from the surrounding country. There were three classes for hunters, two for saddle horses, and two races, with good entries in each event.

In the lightweight hunters' class up to carrying 165 pounds Miss Jeanette Allen's chestnut gelding The Gargle won the Col. Robert M. Thompson Cup after a spirited competition with the bay mare Impulse, owned by Joseph E. Davis. Eight middleweight horses competed for the cup presented by J. Harper Poor. It was a well matched field, and the trophy went to J. E. Davis's bay gelding West Side, with Col. Robert M. Thompson's bay gelding Dr. Fizz second.

The Fleitmann trophy for heavyweight hunters went to Richard Newton, Jr.'s, white gelding Tornado, a splendid animal and an excellent performer. Miss Jessica S. Green's Sister Sue was placed second.

Saddlers were divided into two classes, over and under 15 hands. The former class went to Miss Hopeton D. Atterbury's bay gelding Nickel Plate, while the Coe cups for small horses was captured by Miss E. Hartshorne's brown mare Lucy Moore.

The Southampton Cup, a handicap steeplechase, was won by Martin J. Aylward's Adventuress, with John Hastings's Practical second. The Suffolk Hunt Cup went to L. Trowbridge Martin's Pilot after a good race with J. E. Davis's Golden. The summary:

Lightweight Hunters.—Up to 165 pounds. Cup presented by Col. Robert M. Thompson.—Won by Miss Jeanette Allen's ch. g. The Dargle; J. E. Davis's b. m. Impulse, second; Miss Helen Buchanan's b. m. Katydid, third. Miss Helen R. Green's b. g. Tango, fourth.

Middleweight Hunters—Cup presented by J. Harper Poor.—Won by Joseph E. Davis's b. g Way Side; Col. R. M. Thompson's b. g. Dr. Fizz, second; Martin J. Aylward's b. g. Toronto, third; W. W. Hoffman's b. m. Hue and Cry, fourth.

Heavyweight Hunters—Cup presented by Miss Lida Louise Fleitmann.—Won by Richard Newton, Jr.'s, w. g. Tornado; Miss Jessica S. Green's b. m. Sister Sue, second; Harry Pelham Robbins's b. g. Nailer, third; Miss Ethel Moore's ch. g. Amulet, fourth.

Saddle Class—15 hands and over. Cup presented by John R. Townsend.—Won by Miss Hopeton D. Atterbury's gr. g. Nickel Plate; Miss Mildred Poor's gr. g. Monte Cristo, second; Col. R. M. Thompson's ch. g. Red Cloud, third; Joseph E. Davis's b. m. Impulse, fourth.

Saddle Horses, under 15 hands.—Cup presented by Henry E. Coxe—Won by Miss E. Hawthorne's b. m. Lucy Moore; Miss Alice Chambers's w. m. Snowball, second; Miss Priscilla P. Chisholm's b. g. Tommy Trot, third; Miss Dorothy Sharp's b. g. Prince, fourth.

Southampton Cup, Handicap, Steeplechase.—Won by Martin J. Aylward's b. f. Adventuress, (J. Hasburgs;) J. Hastings's ch. g. Practical, (John Hastings,) second; J. E. Davis's b. g. Sir Giles, (M. Brady,) third.

Suffolk Hunt Cup.—Won by L. Trobridge Martin's b. g. Pilot II., (Martin;) J. E. Davis's ch. g. Golden, (M. Brady,) second; James Park's b. g. Adventurer, (J. Hastings,) third.

Bayside Y. C. at Little Neck Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYSIDE, L. I., Aug. 10.—Led by the motor boats that participated in the fifth annual cruise of the Bayside Yacht Club, the sailing craft made their way into Little Neck Bay this afternoon, and on account of the stifling heat and the absence of a sufficiently strong breeze no attempt was made to indulge in any racing. Arthur Andrews, sailing Dodo, one of the fastest "birds" of the fleet, carried off the honors of the cruise, winning two of the three races. He won on Thursday in the run to Port Washington and the following day in the race to Oyster Bay. Lawson Willard, fourteen-year-old son of C. L. Willard, won in his father's Curlew Saturday.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3:30 P. M. N.Y.Americans vs. St. Louis. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c. —Adv.

WALLACE JOHNSON RETURNS

Davis Cup Tennis Player Says Americans Had Hard Fight to Win.

Wallace F. Johnson, the Philadelphia tennis player, arrived in New York from England Saturday on the Cunard Line steamship Caronia. He is the first member of the American Davis Cup team to return. M. E. McLoughlin, R. Norris Williams, and Harold H. Hackett, the Captain of the team, left Saturday on the France, and will reach New York Friday.

Johnson was the last of the team to be selected, and left for England one week before the other three members. He won the Mid-Kent championship and other tournaments, and was runner-up in the London County Championship. He brought several trophies back with him. He expected to bring them in free of duty, but the Custom House officials assessed the duty on all prizes and personal property exceeding $100 in value.

Johnson said the American players had to fight every inch of the way to win the Davis Cup from the English team. He agreed with President Robert D. Wrenn of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, who returned last week, that J. C. Parke was a wonderful player. He said the players had been treated with marked consideration, and praised the British players and public. He found the men who played against them good sports and better losers. He paid a flattering tribute to McLoughlin, who he said was mainly responsible for the Britishers' defeat.

The Philadelphia racquet wielder will play in the Meadow Club tournament at Southampton, which begins to-day, and expects to be in his best form for the national championship at the Newport Casino next week.

GALVAO WINS TROPHY.

German Tennis Expert Defeats Dionne in Woodmere Finals.

Maurice Galvao won the men's singles invitation tennis tournament of the Woodmere Club yesterday at Woodmere, L. I., defeating G. A. L. Dionne, Captain of the West Side Lawn Tennis Club, by the score of 6—1, 10—8, 3—0 default. The match attracted a big gallery, and up to the time of the withdrawal of Dionne some interesting tennis was witnessed. Galvao was at the top of his game, and appeared to advantage against the West Side player. He ran away with the first set, meeting little opposition from Dionne. The latter made a splendid rally in the second set and carried the score to 8 all before Galvao won both services and the set 10—8. When the German expert led 3—0 on the third set the storm threatened to break and Dionne withdrew, leaving Galvao the victor.

The second annual lawn tennis championship tournament of Sullivan County will be played under the auspices of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association on the courts of the Merriewold Club, starting to-day and continuing throughout the week. There is keen interest in the result through the neighboring counties, as well as through Sullivan County itself. William C. De Mille, who has one leg on the Challenge Cup, will defend his title, and the club, with Mr. De Mille's consent, has adopted the popular method of having the holder play through the tournaments. Entries include E. P. Fischer, former metropolitan champion, and William C. De Mille. In the doubles William C. De Mille and William J. Clarke, the present Sullivan County champions; Fred B. Alexander and C. P. Holzdefher, and E. P. Fischer and Alfred Shriver will compete. The committee in adding the mixed doubles is assured of the attendance of several women of fame in metropolitan lawn tennis circles.

Tennis players limbered up yesterday in preparation for the Mountain Lake P. G. A. finals to be played on Tuesday, when the J. A. Garnaus Trophy is at stake. Judging by the amount of enthusiasm shown by the various teams, it will be a record-breaker of the season.

NOTES OF THE GOLFERS.

Instead of two days being devoted to the national open championship over the links of the Country Club, Brookline, Mass., the competition will extend over a period of four days, beginning Sept. 16 and lasting through to Sept. 19. In other words, the United States Golf Association has changed the conditions for deciding the national open championship in order to facilitate the handling of a large field.

A year ago at Buffalo considerable difficulty was experienced in having the field compete at thirty-six holes medal play on two days, and in order to avoid the early starting and late finishing, as well as to make things more comfortable for all concerned, the association recently sent a letter to possible entrants, asking their opinion. The replies received were almost unanimously in favor of the change, and a subsequent mail vote on the part of the Executive Committee of the association resulted in the adoption of the plan.

According to present arrangements, the scheme in use in Great Britain will be adopted here, namely, a qualifying round on each of the two first days. The total number of entries will be divided in half, the first half of the field playing thirty-six holes the first day, and the second half another thirty-six holes the second day. The thirty-two players returning the lowest scores on each of the first two days qualify for the championship proper, which begins Sept. 19 and calls for seventy-two holes of medal play extending over that day and the next.

SIX YACHTS WILL RACE FOR TOD CUP

Many of the New York Y. C. Fleet Leave Vineyard Haven for Provincetown.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 10.—The great part of the New York Yacht Club fleet took advantage of the orders from Commodore Pratt and proceeded at will to-day around Cape Cod to Provincetown. A score of fast steam yachts and power boats and the six contenders for the race to-morrow for the Tod Cup remained in the harbor at sunset, and will make the run around the famous sandy arm of Massachusetts to-morrow. There will be no race around the Cape for the fifty-footers, or any of the other yachts.

The yachts kept dropping out of the harbor all the forenoon, several leaving soon after sunrise. Five of the fifties left at the end of tow lines from their tenders, while the other three will sail at daybreak to-morrow, which assures the presence of the entire fleet of the new knockabouts in the Anthony Cup race off Marblehead next Thursday.

The fleet which Commodore Pratt will head across Massachusetts Bay on Tuesday for Marblehead will probably consist of a dozen schooners, the eight fifty-footers, several sloops, and a score of steam yachts, including the big Corsair.

There are six entries for the eighty-five-mile Tod Cup contest around Cape Cod, the schooners Constellation, Corona, Endymion, Sea Fox, Ariel, and Katrina.

The race will start at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning off East Chop. The Corsair will be the committee boat in order to be in at the finish at Wood End, for it is expected that with a lively southwester some of the yachts will log over twelve knots an hour. The Constellation is the scratch boat.

The cup for which the six yachts will contest is offered by Robert P. Tod, one of the most enthusiastic deep-sea yachtsmen in the country, who will be back in the yachting next year with a new Herreshoff schooner.

Before the yachts left the harbor today, the annual rowing contests for the Owl and Gamecock one and two dinghy and power boat races were decided. The pair oar gig of the Savaroni, owned by C. Howard Clark of Philadelphia, won the Owl colors, while the Gamecock trophy went to the four-oared gig from the Katrina, owned by James B. Ford of New York.

The Taormina gig was second in the race, but her sturdy seamen defeated four other tars in the dinghy race. In Sullivan County itself. William C. De Mille, who has one leg on the Challenge Cup, will defend his title, and the club, with Mr. De Mille's consent, has adopted the popular method of having the holder play through the tournaments. Entries include E. P. Fischer, former metropolitan champion, and William C. De Mille. In the doubles William C. De Mille and William J. Clarke, the present Sullivan County champions; Fred B. Alexander and C. P. Holzdefher, and E. P. Fischer and Alfred Shriver will compete. The committee in adding the mixed doubles is assured of the attendance of several women of fame in metropolitan lawn tennis circles.

GOODWIN WINS AGAIN.

New York A. C. Swimmer Takes Feature Event at Jamaica Bay.

Bud Goodwin of the New York Athletic Club repeated his victory of a year ago in the annual swimming carnival of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club yesterday, when he won the 440-yard swim, the feature number of the card. Goodwin was forced to swim against a high wind and a strong tide, this combination keeping him considerably behind his best time for the distance. Considering the conditions, Goodwin's performance in 6 minutes and 27 seconds was high class. He finished about ten yards ahead of his clubmate, J. H. Reilly, with J. H. Wheatley, an unattached athlete, close behind Reilly.

Austin J. Reilly of the Olympic Club of San Francisco was at the clubhouse and desired to take part in the 220-yard swim, but he was protested by the other swimmers, who alleged that he was a professional, and the officials refused to allow him to compete.

Frank Mulligan and Franklin Fielding of the New York Athletic Club figured in a fancy diving exhibition in which no score was kept. The summaries:

50-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by H. Kranich, unattached, (7 seconds;) R. H. Krapp, New York A. C., (6 seconds,) second; John Zimmock, unattached, (5 seconds,) third. Time, 0:27 4-5.

220-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by John Zimmock, unattached, (32 seconds;) Z. Tobias, City A. C., (21 seconds,) second; P. D. Tannan, unattached, (31 seconds,) third. Time, 3:21 4-5.

440-Yard Swim.—Won by L. B. Goodwin, New York A. C.; J. H. Reilly, New York A. C., second; J. H. Wheatley, unattached, third. Time, 6:54.

Harlequin Race.—Won by B. W. King, New York A. C.; A. J. Palenscar, City A. C., second; J. J. Curran, City A. C., third.

Duck Race.—Won by Thomas Guerin, City A. C.; P. Palmer, New York A. C., second.

CYCLISTS BACK IN FOLD.

Outlaws Reinstated and Newark Tracks Will Be Combined.

The "outlaw" bicycle riders of the Newark Motordrome yesterday came to an agreement on the terms under which they will be reinstated by the National Cycling Association, satisfactory to the Velodrome riders who remained loyal to organized cycling and the promoters of both tracks, who have combined their interests.

After the "outlaw" riders signed the agreement in the form of a contract with the promoters, Frank Mihlon and Inglis M

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COMBINATIONS IN RESTRAINT OF TRADE.

The forecasts of the foreign trade figures for the fiscal year indicate an advance over those of 1912. Exports of iron and steel, for example, were $304,500,000, against $268,000,000 the year before. Oil will exceed one hundred millions, and copper about the same. The increase of our manufactures in foreign trade is as surprising as the recent decrease of our agricultural exports, and the astonishing thing about it is that the growth is mainly the result of the efforts of combinations on their defense against restraint of trade, the Government being the accuser. It is an easy estimate that the Steel and Oil Trusts contribute almost half an annual average of our manufactured exports by the entire country, although they would fall below that in a year whose export was abnormally large, like 1912-13. That the Oil Trust's goods go to the ends of the earth is known to all.

In some countries our Government is defending that trade against foreign attack at the same time that it is attacking the trust at home. That is the case in Austria and Germany.

The last report of the Harvester Company contains this passage:

> The expansion of the foreign trade continues. This has been the most important feature in the development of the industry since the formation of the company in 1902. The foreign trade has increased fivefold in the ten years of the company's operation, increasing from $10,400,000 in the year 1902 to $50,900,000 in the last year. It now constitutes 40 per cent. of the entire business of the company. On the other hand, the sales of harvesting machinery, tillage implements, and twine in the United States now constitute only one-third of the company's total sales.

The extent to which the Steel Trust rivals this salesmanship was put on record in President FARRELL'S testimony in the conspiracy suit. In 1912 this single concern built up an export trade of $92,000,000. It was a good answer to the reproach of neglected opportunities, and a promise that the hobbles should be removed in the new dispensation. President FARRELL testified that in 1912 17 per cent. in volume and 16 per cent. in value of the trust's business was export. It even sold to Australia, 14,000 miles away, and maintained domestic prices at that. But users of the trust's materials were assisted in every way to sell abroad, even salesmen and office facilities abroad being supplied. This suggests to what an extent our amazing foreign trade is the creation of these "big fellows."

An existing markets have been preempted by those who had a foreign trade when we were importers. These possessors of the markets were prejudiced against interlopers, and inspired a like prejudice against the goods of competitors, ourselves. It is necessary to establish warehouses all over the world, and to keep scores of thousands of tons afloat, ready for sale on orders to arrive, destinations being changed according to market variations during a voyage. The trust's component corporations failed where the trust has succeeded. The result of putting the trust out of business as a conspirator in restraint of trade is indicated by the changing character of our foreign trade. We are ceasing to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for the rest of the world, and are making foreign buyers tributary to the workers in our factories. Our exports of manufactures now exceed $1,500,000,000 annually, and of that total manufactures of foods contributed only $319,000,000. The greatest gain in our exports for the year just finished was in manufactures ready for consumption, which increased $105,000,000, to $778,000,000. Here lies the prosperity of the future, the recompense for the agricultural prosperity of the past, when we could not eat the food we raised, just as the time is coming when we can hardly raise the food we eat. But our exports of manufactures must be the products of the trusts, because they are the greatest producers. To shackle the trusts or to abolish them is to tie our own hands in the world's contest for ease of life through the profits of industry.

THE PURE SKY LAW.

The letter to THE TIMES from Mr. FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON, appearing elsewhere, suggests to the Board of Health that, pending an appeal from Justice RUSSELL'S decision declaring void this city's smoke nuisance ordinance, it be provisionally amended so that owners of smokestacks and vents for unconsumed carbon may not continue to pollute the atmosphere. This city is famed for its clear, sparkling skies. They should be kept pure.

The code rule against the belching of dense smoke ought, of course, to be construed in the light of reason. It does not contemplate a restriction of the little smoke inevitable in starting a furnace fire. But the big power plants, the craft on the bay and rivers, the careless stokers of factories and apartment houses on shore, and the drivers of smoking motor cars are not offenders of that sort. They need not be let off scot free.

FASTING.

When a wound has been inflicted, the forces of nature assert themselves at the site of the hurt and show extraordinary potentialities of growth and repair. Just so, it seems, in fasting. Starvation hurts the cells of the entire organism. If the wounds inflicted be not too severe, so that degenerative processes set in, rejuvenating forces are excited, and, upon the resumption of feeding, the patient rebounds into a heightened state of nutrition. That is the testimony of Dr. SERGIUS MORGULIS, who presents in The American Naturalist for August a paper on "The Influence of Protracted and Intermittent Fasting upon Growth." But the intermittent or periodic starvation, he finds, results in a condition "detrimental to the organism."

Dr. MORGULIS experimented with salamanders, starving some of them acutely, others intermittently, and feeding a certain number normally in order to compare results. The cases of acute starvation were followed by "observed processes of intense growth," the growth often exceeding the weightof food ingested. This excess weight, of course, was due to extraordinary assimilation of water into the tissues. He says:

> Already in the eighties KAHAN observed that after seventeen days of inanition (when the body had suffered a loss of 31 per cent.) rabbits gained 56 per cent. in weight on a diet even less sufficient than that which could just maintain them in a state of equilibrium under normal conditions.

In the case of ten out of eighteen salamanders acutely starved the consequent growth showed an excess over the amount of ingested food, while in the case of four salamanders fed normally "only about 26 per cent. of the "food had gone to the building up of "the body substance." The gain was at first slow in the case of the starved amphibians, while their internal organs were undergoing reparation; the remarkable enlargemcnt of the musculature and of the skeleton ensued. The body cells become "avaricious," acting in a very different way from cases in which the animal is fed normally, or intermittentiy underfed. Dr. MORGULIS thus describes the effect of acute starvation:

> It may even exhaust the organism for a time, but so long as degeneration has not set in—degenerative changes appear generally in the advanced stages of starvation—inanition may produce an invigorating influence upon the organism, which has its parallel in the embryonic growth only. The temporary relief which the organs of digestion get may contribute much toward improving their capacity, but the resulting rejuvenation of the organism is a composite effect of the activity of all its cells. The chief reason for the revitalization of the organism is in the enhanced need of the cells for nourishment.

The results of these scientific experiments confirm the testimony of men who have either voluntarily or involuntarily undergone the starving process. It is a dangerous experiment to make upon human beings, and its ultimate effect is not scientifically known. If ever the expedient of starving should be used in medicine or dietetics, it should still be classed under the head of heroic remedies.

FIGHTING "MATERIALISM."

One of our Paris dispatches recently reported an interesting movement in Paris led by Messieurs EDMOND ROSTAND, MAURICE MAETERLINCK, and CAMILLE FLAMMARION. M. ROSTAND is a dramaturge and poet, with perhaps the most vivid and soaring imagination of all living French poets. M. MAETERLINCK, a Belgian by birth, is a play writer and an essayist with much charm of style and a philosophy tinged with a saccharine mysticism and an anthropomorphic view of nature, which, thanks to his delicate and sympathetic and intensely romantic mood of observation, have won him a considerable vogue in France, and, it is said, still more in America. M. FLAMMARION is a scientist of a somewhat old-fashioned type, who has gained a wide reputation as a picturesque vulgarisateur of the general facts of astronomy.

These gentlemen have founded a society "to combat the materialism of the present age in earnest." They and their immediate associates, charter members, so to speak, of the society, call upon all to join them who "are willing to fight for the higher "ideals in art, literature, and science "in the face of the decadence now "threatening French taste." It is to be noted that two, and probably all three, of the leaders of this movement are exceedingly successful from the purely material point of view. Their talent has been amply recognized, their readers are numerous, their rewards in a worldly sense are considerable. So far as a generous appreciation of work that does not appeal in the least to the selfish impulses of human nature is a proof of spiritual tendencies, these gentlemen have the best of reasons to think well of their age. So far as one can judge, there has never been a time when anti-materialism has been stronger than it is now, or when poets, philosophers, and pure scientists have secured substantial recognition more certainly.

Is it not possible that the "materialism of the present age" which the new society sets out to "combat" looms somewhat bigger in their eyes than it really is? Undoubtedly there is much more material comfort for a greater number and a greater proportion of living human beings than ever before, but the mere fact that the business of writing and selling books and articles by idealists such as these eminent men are is a more profitable occupation than it ever was before is significant, and its significance is not discouraging. It is true that there is a lot of profit also in writing of a different and lower sort, and apparently it is this that is worrying the excellent idealists. But it is to be recalled that the number of readers is enormously greater than in the past. It is practicable to provide for vulgar as well as for refined taste. There is money in it, and it is done on well-recognized business principles. But was there not quite as much vulgar taste when it was not practicable to provide for it in the modern fashion? Was there not relatively even more? M. JUSSERAND, in his recent admirable monograph on RONSARD, calls attention to the fact that when that gifted and often delicate poet was dependent for his means of existence on patronage, he produced a considerable volume of pornographic verse because it was the fashion. M. ROSTAND does not have to meet any such demand, and is richly supported by the sales of his poetry.

Doubtless the society will have a considerable membership. It will be attractive, first by the fact that membership implies more or less intimate association with the distinguished founders, and then because membership will be a sort of certificate of refinement, of lofty aims, and of differentiation from the common herd of materialists. We are a pretty self-conscious lot in the twentieth century, and our friends the French are not the least so among modern races. For many generations they have had an acute fondness for their "mission," without always being quite aware what it was, but always eager to pursue it. "Combating materialism" will probably have its turn and yield to another. Meanwhile it will occur to men of common sense and some experience that the best way to combat whatever there is evil or excessive in the materialism of the time is not by forming societies, but by living decent and reasonably unselfish individual lives, the influence of which cannot but be felt.

OUR ENEMY, FIRE.

JOHN KENLON is the first Fire Chief of New York City to possess literary as well as executive ability. In organization, in the training of its firefighters, and in effective work this city set the first example and became the model of all the firefighting departments of the world. Chief KENLON'S book, "Fires and Fighters," described in THE SUNDAY TIMES yesterday, tells of the new risks which have increased, in a modern industrial civilization, faster than the special caution they should engender.

We are in greater danger from fire than savages ever were, or than our ancestors immediate or remote. Chief KENLON reveals the subtle perils from the common enemy of mankind in a way to arrest the attention of those who are even now juggling with their risks.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

War Is Not Ended So Easily.

This time it is an Italian scientist, working under the auspices of the French Government, who announces, or permits to be announced for him, the discovery of a way to make war so terrible that it simply cannot be waged. The method proposed—and its practicability is said to have been demonstrated to the convincing of the military authorities—is not entirely novel in idea, for, as now, we have been confidently assured several times before in recent years of the possibility of exploding from a distance of miles any of the substances used in guns, cannon, torpedoes, or mines, and that, of course, would always disarm and usually destroy armies, ships, and forts.

This was hitherto always to be done, however, by using some newly found variant of the electric current, while the exploding agent now brought forward is "infra-red light." If, as reported, a submarine mine has been set off by means of these well-known vibrations directed toward it from a yacht fifteen miles away, the Italian inventor has done what the electricians, so far as known, have only promised or prophesied, and war on either land or sea will not long be practicable—as now conducted.

But the qualification "as now conducted" is highly important, since it reduces to an absurdity the statement that this discovery means the end of war. What it does mean, if true—a large "if"—is that again, as many times before, men will be confronted by the need to adjust themselves to a new method of fighting and to guard against a new danger. This they have never failed to do in the past, though for a while they may have doubted the possibility of withstanding bows and arrows when those weapons replaced sticks and stones or when gunpowder made armor worthless and swords something between a symbol and a decoration.

Yet short swords are probably the most efficient weapon for the out-and-out killing of enemies that has yet been invented, for the almost usual result of battles between forces armed with cold, sharp steel was the nearly complete destruction of the vanquished, while with every improvement of guns and powders soldiers have suffered smaller and smaller losses because they have stood further apart as they fought.

The end of war will come when men lose the desire to settle their disagreements otherwise than by reason and argument. Explosives are no more necessary for its conduct than were spears.

Will They Learn or Teach?

Germany's interest in competitive, as distinguished from what may be called developmental or hygienic, athletics is of a date so recent that naturally she does not feel it a humiliation, as England, for instance, would, to confess the need and show the desire to learn from American experts the art of winning in the Olympian contests. Hence is it that her representatives are coming over here to study the methods of our trainers, amateur and professional, and with the avowed intention of carrying back one or more of them to teach the German youth how to make glorious scores at the next international meeting.

Of course the visitors will be welcomed, and of course by the use of the proper argument they can get as many competent instructors as they want, but whether they are entirely wise in making this quest is not beyond question. To be sure, we are all proud of our athletes, of their records and their successes, but there is here a dubiety, already widespread and steadily growing, that the relation between athletes as practiced in this country and the health and longevity which ought to be the objects of physical culture is by no means close. There is, indeed, in many quarters, a firm conviction that there is no such relation at all—that, on the contrary, the victor in competitive athletics pays for his brief glory a price far greater than it is worth, and, instead of storing energy and strength for future years, invites by an overstrained heart and deteriorated muscles an invalidism which those seemingly his physical inferiors usually escape. Our prize winners are called "old" long before they reach middle age, and that is a fate unknown to the German "turner."

It is not improbable, therefore, that these pilgrims could teach here as much as they could learn, and that we could profit more from their lessons than they from ours as to the best kind and highest purpose of athletics. Certainly it would be a pity if they set their boys to running in our abominable "Marathon races," or their young men to rowing so hard and so long that they collapse in tears and hysteria as they pass the stakeboat. These and their like are not sport, but suicide, and the records they make are not all written in the books of the timers. They are also collected by doctors for the mortality tables.

Why Supper Was Not Ready.

As prophetic instinct warned, the story told by the Mr. RUPP who interrupted his wife's suffrage speech with demands for his supper was good only till Mrs. RUPP told hers. He had a plausible case before that, and no doubt started many a masculine tear as he pictured his homecoming that was only to find an empty house and a bare table. It seemed cruel indeed that he should have been arrested and haled to court for making public protest of his bitter wrong at the same street corner where his spouse was clamoring for her "rights." Mrs RUPP, however, was as voluble in court as on the corner, and she promptly revealed that Mr. RUPP'S wonted time for homecoming was 2 A. M., and that she and her children preferred to have—and had—their supper somewhat earlier than that.

So she explained the bare board of her husband's indictment, and, by the addition of many like details of her marital experiences, she won the sympathy, if not the heart, of a Magistrate who had begun the hearing with an inclination to side against her.

That she will continue, as she vows, her outdoor plea for votes may or may not be admirable, but that Mr. RUPP is sorry he spoke can confidently be declared a good thing.

Success in Farming.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A friend of mine, over forty years of age, also a commercial man who had never had any experience in farming, bought a sixty-acre farm in Pennsylvania last year. By chance he struck a very good farm, but made the mistake of buying all the stock and machinery included, paying a price for which he could have had select stock and new machinery. That was the first mistake he made, followed by a number of other mistakes, all of which he could have avoided if he had consulted or employed a man who knew all about farming. Nevertheless, after a year's operation, he has earned the interest on the money, besides making his living, including that of a large family.

He now sees his mistake, which he will not make again, and with his thrift, energy, and education expects to have a handsome surplus over the fixed charges of his farm next year. Personal strength and energy, as well as conditions and the location of the farm, are the most important points which make for success. EDWARD SATORIUS.

New York, Aug. 9, 1913.

A Cool Tennis Player.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to enter my protest against the numerous criticisms of the playing of Harold H. Hackett in the Davis Cup matches, both here and in England.

I consider Mr. Hackett the coolest and steadiest player of "doubles" in the country, and it is due to this steadiness that the cup is in our possession to-day. Without detracting at all from the brilliant playing of Mr. McLoughlin, I think the fact of our winning the "doubles" match in England was largely due to the steadiness of Mr. Hackett in face of the combined attack of his opponents.

Every player in "doubles" appreciates the value of steady support, and the critics seem to have lost sight of this feature of Mr. Hackett's play. I cannot commend too highly the judgment of the committee in appointing him a member of the Davis Cup team. F. W. CORSE.

New York, Aug. 9, 1913.

Prefers the Tight Skirt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently one of New York's social barnacles stated, in regard to the anathematized tight skirt, "My friends do not wear them, and I look forward to the return of the wide skirt and all that it implies."

Just what does it imply? Tuberculosis, filth, and undaintiness in the last degree. Wide skirts flop all over street car floors, curbings, and stairways, no matter how short they are, and though we step out of them at night and add a few million more germs from our fireside rugs, we invariably drop them on over our lovely heads in the morning.

Imagine what our bare shoulders would look like through a microscope! The moderately tight skirt is sanity, cleanliness, comfort. Long live it! JANE BURR.

New York, Aug. 9, 1913.

THE FIRE WALL.

Expert Urges Its Use in New York Department Stores.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was with considerable satisfaction that I read your editorial article referring to my paper and editorial upon it in the current issue of Engineering News, regarding the fire wall in loft buildings.

Your action in this matter is consistent with the stand which you have taken in regard to my previous recommendations in the same direction. Had my advice been followed regarding the fireproofing of stairways and their inclosure in four-story factory buildings to the Factory Investigating Commission which I served as fire expert, the Binghamton fire would not have resulted so disastrously to the lives of the occupants of the factory.

The Factory Investigating Commission has had its life extended another year for the purpose, it is said, of investigating conditions in department stores, and I hope they will direct their efforts to make these stores safe by means of the fire wall, which The Engineering News says is unquestionably necessary to make such buildings safe.

The department stores of Philadelphia have been made safe by these means. Wanamaker's store there has two fire walls across it, breaking it up into three sections. People in any section can flow into the adjoining section in case of fire, and reach safety from it without danger to themselves, but I am very fearful of the results of a fire in some department stores in this city, from any one of which escape would be practically impossible, particularly during the holiday season, when the stores are crowded, and are filled with inflammable material.

It has taken over two years to get the engineering and architectural professions fully alive to these dangers, but I think they are now aroused, and that our building codes in the future will contain this fire wall provision permanently. H. F. J. PORTER.

Nw York, Aug. 7, 1913.

GRADE CROSSING SIGNALS.

A Searchlight Pointing Skyward Suggested for All Trains.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several years ago I suggested in print that all trains carry as a warning signal a searchlight shooting its rays straight up into the sky, thus making a pillar of fire by night, so to say, which could be seen for miles around, and not be wholly obscured at short range by fog, but up to this writing the suggestion seems to have failed to bring results. Such a signal on the Long Island train which killed Messrs. Pell and Laimbeer at Wreck Lead the other night would have prevented that accident, as similar signals on other trains would prevent similar accidents at grade crossings—and there are enough of them to call for amendment of methods. A locomotive headlight may be signal enough to those in front of it and on its level, but not otherwise, while a shaft of light straight up into the sky would indicate the presence of a train wherever it might be, and no buildings at crossings or trees along the track would obscure it. Such a light is quite practicable, and the cost is not prohibitive. It is also as applicable to the safety of other trains as to persons and vehicles on the roads.

Another plan for grade crossings which I do not recall having seen in use would be to have, instead of a warning bell, a brilliant red light throwing its glare downward immediately over and around the tracks at the crossing, which could be operated as the bell is. The sound of a bell may be deadened by other noises, but a red glare of light on the track could not be overlooked except by such carelessness or disregard of safety as would deserve whatever might come to it. Has any railway company ever tried either of these signals? W. J. L.

New York, Aug. 8, 1913.

Badly Made Refrigerators.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The bugs your correspondent complains of finding in the refrigerator come, I am quite sure, from the insulating material used in the walls and floor of the refrigerator. This material as a rule is cattle-hair felt, which is made from the hair of hides of all sorts, and will readily breed vermin, especially in damp places. While an excellent insulation, it is a most insanitary material for this purpose, and yet it is invariably used in refrigerators, (receptacles for food!) If the interior lining of refrigerators were hermetically sealed with metal there would be little danger from the use of this insulating material, but not one in a hundred is so made. X. Y. Z.

New York, Aug. 9, 1913.

Williamsburg Bridge Market.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Williamsburg Bridge Market is one of the filthiest places I have ever seen. In fact there are times when the odor of decaying fish and cast-off refuse becomes unbearable to passers-by, to say nothing of the countless numbers of suffering humanity who are compelled to live in the immediate vicinity.

Why not move the market a few blocks east to the river's edge, where there is more space and fewer people?

H. H. TURCHIN.

New York, Aug. 9, 1913.

MUSIC-MAGIC.

Perhaps there is no magic in this
dull, old world of ours;
Perhaps there are no Fairy Tales to
gladden heart-break hours;
Perhaps there is no beauty and perhaps all things are wrong;
But still there is the wonder of a
little, old-time song:

A squeaking and battered old organ,
rattling a moss-covered tune,
Stood in the street of the city, there,
in the heat of the noon;
Banging of roses and sunshine, thrilling
of lands far away,
Whispering songs of my childhood—
sorrowful, simple, and gay;
I was a child for the moment, filled
with a child's petty fears,
Dreaming, and dreaming, and dreaming,
never a thought of the tears.
Then, as the music was softened, singing of love and of life,
Brought it back thoughts of the old
days, far from the toil and the strife.
Glimmer of gold in the star-light, shimmer of silk by the sea;
Words that were whispered, half-spoken, dreams that were never to be.
Sweet intermingled with sadness, what
is as dear as the past?
Is there a day in the future that is as
fair as the last?
Music, oh, music, the master, there in
the heat of the noon,
A squeaking and battered old organ,
rattling a moss-covered tune,
Carried me back in my dreaming, far,
to the long, long ago;
Feeling 'way down in my heart-cords
hope I thought never could glow;
Brought to me who was a failure, beaten
and crossed in the fight,
Help in the hour of darkness—pointed
the way to the light.

Perhaps there is no magic in this
dull, old world of ours;
Perhaps there are no Fairy Tales to
gladden heart-break hours;
Perhaps there is no beauty and perhaps all things are wrong;
But still there is the wonder of a
little, old-time song!

EDMUND LEAMY.

NEW YORK'S BLUE SKY.

Mr. Stetson Discusses Ways of Keeping It Unpolluted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the characteristically agreeable features of New York, its comparatively clear atmosphere has been the subject of favorable comment by visitors from other cities and a source of pride and satisfaction to our own people. An eminent citizen told me that he had changed his home from Chicago to New York almost solely because here he could escape the clouds of smoke such as then enveloped the great and busy Western metropolis during the intervals between the gales from Lake Michigan.

Because of our proximity to the Pennsylvania anthracite, and the general establishment of its use both domestic and industrial before the introduction of soft coals, our city has been almost unique in its freedom from those columns of dense smoke which in most large cities obscure the blue sky, shorten the hours of daylight, besmear the walls and the contents of homes and shops, and fill the eyes and lungs with grimy soot.

Naturally enough the avoidance of an evil such as this, or its reduction to the lowest terms consistent with the conflicting requirements of modern urban life, has become quite generally an object of active effort on the part of voluntary municipal associations seeking to improve the conditions of city life, and also the subject of municipal regulation by law or ordinance.

That such efforts, so far as reasonable, and such legislation, so far as practicable, should be maintained and should be successful must be the desire of all humans dependent upon organs of sight and respiration. The absolute failure of all such regulation and the consequent pollution of the common air would be regretted even by the owners and operators of those useful industries which must be carried on for the general good, and which cannot be carried on without some atmospheric vitiation.

The Edison Company, rendering a great and necessary public service which could not be discontinued or interrupted without public inconvenience, possibly as great as that resulting from excessive smoke, recently resisted proceedings in the Court of Special Sessions instituted by the Board of Health to enforce Section 181 of the Sanitary Code, which absolutely and without exception or qualification prohibits the permitted escape of "dense smoke." The contention of the company, upheld by the court, was that on its face this prohibition was unreasonable and unconstitutional. The demurrer of the company presented this bare question of the law as to the express terms of the ordinance and no question of fact was raised or considered.

The decision of the court in favor of the company was supported by a full and careful opinion by Justice Russell, whose reasoning is likely to induce reluctant assent even from many who, like myself, deplore the possible consequences of the decision. Many authorities, apparently justifying his conclusions, are cited and considered by Justice Russell, though it is by no means certain that upon appeal (which for sake of the law I should hope might be taken) the higher courts might not, as in another famous case, write "reasonable" into the law and proceed to its enforcement according to "the standard of reason." But there is another way out, as indicated by Justice Russell himself by his citation of the decision in the case of the City of Rochester vs. Macauley Fien Milling Company, (199 N. Y. 207,) when an "anti-smoke" ordinance was sustained by the Court of Appeals. But, as observed by Justice Russell, the Rochester ordinance was not unqualified, and it was sustained by the court upon general considerations, which even at some length deserve quotation from the court's opinion, delivered by Judge Chase:

> Ordinances relating to the emission of smoke have been enacted in nearly every city and village. There is a great difference in the smoke, dirt, and soot producing qualities of fuel and in the furnaces where consumed and in the manner of stoking the fires, and as the careless and unrestrained use of some fuels tends to produce and discharge into the atmosphere surrounding the places where such fuels are so carelessly used, dirt and soot laden smoke that is disagreeable and injurious, the production and discharge of such smoke is a proper subject for reasonable police regulation. If an ordinance so enacted is reasonable it should be upheld, and if unreasonable it should be declared inoperative and void.

Accordingly the court held that the Rochester ordinance was not unreasonable on its face or as a matter of law. Why, then, should not this approved ordinance be adopted in terms by the Board of Health?

If for any reason this Rochester ordinance is deemed impracticable of enforcement, then the board might adopt the helpful thought of John S. Hewitt in an excellent letter addressed to The Globe under date of July 29. Mr. Hewitt suggests that Section 181 of the Sanitary Code be amended by adding at the end of the first sentence thereof the words "to the detriment of any person or persons not being therein or thereupon engaged." In that case it might be well to add at the end of the section the words,

> but in any proceedings under this ordinance any such person may plead and may prove as a sufficient defense therein the reasonable necessity for the discharge of dense smoke therein complained of.

But in some way, on appeal or by amendment, every effort should be made and be exhausted to maintain the "blue-sky law" in which our people are most vitally concerned.

FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON.

Sterlington, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1913.

A Bridge Commuter's Plea.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We Lexington Avenue commuters on the Brooklyn Bridge would like some sort of arrangement made whereby our life is not endangered every night. The new system may be all right in some respects—I would not criticise it—but do make us line up as usual, and do not permit everybody to rush pell mell, the men walking up our backs and over our heads to the peril of our lives. Let us each take our turn and walk in, as they did into the ark years ago, two by two, elephant and kangaroo, and be able to arrive at home fully clothed and in our right mind. A SUFFERER.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1913.

Spik-a-dee.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the editorial page of THE TIMES of to-day the word "Spigoty" is used in connection with the subject of Zone Americans. Why not retain the more nearly original spelling, "Spik-a-dee"? This makes the etymology more apparent, and the name does not lose that humorous phase which gives it justification. It is a question if the boys on our warships apply the name to inhabitants of the Canal Zone more often than they do to natives of other foreign ports.

ROBERT T. MORRIS.

New York, Aug. 9, 1913.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK BRIGHT.

Chicago Bank's Canvass Shows Widespread Confidence.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—The general business of the country is showing a degree of confidence and courage that is gratifying and remarkable, in view of the rather strained credit situation abroad, according to a report compiled by George M. Reynolds, President of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of this city.

The facts upon which the report is based have been collected among several thousand correspondents of the bank. Covering practically every section of the Central West and South, West and Northern territory, this resumé of business conditions is of value in summing up the situation at such an important time as the beginning of the crop-moving period.

The report says that the conditions are due to the expectation of a bountiful crop production, low stocks of merchandise in the hands of manufacturers and retailers, satisfactory collections, and a well-employed labor situation.

"Coupled with these conditions," the report says, "has been an encouraging increase in railroad earnings, a development that has helped dispel some of the gloom which has hovered over the railroad situation since the refusal of the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant the transportation companies permission to increase rates to a moderate degree in order to offset the increased cost of operation.

"Fundamental conditions all over the United States are held to be good, the one deterring influence being the money market, which reflects a scarcity of capital and has caused a rather strained credit situation that is world-wide, and becomes acute only when the demands for the greater use of credit and money exceed the ordinary volume.

"Broadly speaking, the crop outlook averages well, and the production from the soil promises, at least, to be up to the average, in the aggregate of business, though of course there has been the usual let-down in volume and activity during the Summer months. The lumber industry and mining may be called fair, though somewhat spotted as to locality, building operations have proceeded slightly below the ordinary activity, but the industrial situation as a whole seems to be good."

PINCHOT FAVORS OSBORNE.

Wants Him to be Progressive Candidate for Jersey's Governor.

A letter from Gifford Pinchot indorsing the candidacy of Edmund B. Osborne for Governor of New Jersey on the Progressive ticket was given out yesterday by Mr. Osborne. Mr. Pinchot says he believes in Mr. Osborne's platform because it "gets down to fundamentals." He wrote:

"You are exactly right that we must stand for definite laws to improve living conditions rather than for reforms which alleviate but do not cure. Privilege is the one great enemy, and unless the Progressive Party stands against privilege it does not stand for anything worth while. It is absolutely true that our real task is to abolish special privilege instead of regulating it. We shall do little worth while until we try that."

It was announced that Amos Pinchot and Congressman Victor Murdock of Kansas would come to New Jersey to advocate the nomination of Mr. Osborne.

BEAUTIES OF LAKE GEORGE

Recommended to Vacationists Who Dislike Trips by Rail.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A man with a vacation on his hands said to me the other day that he didn't want to go anywhere because of the long, hot, and dusty ride he must take by rail to get thoroughly away from New York. I suggested Lake George and he said that was 200 miles or so, and he didn't see that it offered any inducements of accessibility. Thereupon I told him to go there by Hudson River boat to Albany, thence by trolley to the lake, taking in Saratoga on the way, and beautiful scenery, no dust, and no heat along the route. Then when he got to his destination he would have mountain or sea, as he preferred, and the prettiest lake on earth as his constant companion.

That was a week ago, and yesterday I had a letter from him saying that he had made the trip, that it was all I had said it would be, and that Lake George was plenty good enough for him. He had never been up the Hudson by day, and that pleased him; he had never seen Albany and our grand State House, and they counted for something; he had never been at Saratoga, and that was worth stopping a couple of hours for; he had never seen the beauties of the upper Hudson, and they were fair to see, and he had never got the vision of Lake George in its mountain setting from the trolley approach, and that was a wonder. I have pretty thoroughly pounded most of the pathways around and about New York, and this one to Lake George is, I think, the finest of them all.

New York, Aug. 9, 1913. W. J.

Folly of a Third Ticket.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Col. Roosevelt was five years younger than Mr. Mitchel is when he ran for Mayor in 1886. I, myself, was young and foolish enough to think he was going to be elected, and to suppose he thought the same. But sitting behind the scenes at one of the last rallies of the campaign, and hearing the roseate report of one of his lieutenants, my eyes were opened by the candidate's frank comment, "If that is so, I have a fighting chance." Mr. Roosevelt himself cherished no illusions. He knew he had been put up merely to hold the Republican organization together, and that his fight was hopeless from the start. The result of his nomination was the defeat of good government, as represented by Mayor Hewitt—a Tammany Mayor running for re-election on an anti-Tammany ticket.

Any one who accepts a nomination for Mayor on a third ticket this year, or puts such a ticket in the field, knows full well that he is giving the Mayoralty to Tammany Hall. J. B. GILDER.

New York, Aug. 7, 1913.

The Mexican Situation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hope that the Wilson-Bryan Mexican policy will prove to be the right one, despite the misgivings of those of us possessed of the benefit of some degree of experience in Mexican affairs. Let us pray, though, that intervention—more horridly known as war—will not be forced upon us with its cost of blood and dollars.

The whole of Mexico, with the wealth therein implied, is not worth the American lives that would be expended in the "pacification" of it.

Oh, for more of the practical and less of the academical in the moving inspirations of our Government! J. W. E.

New York, Aug. 8, 1913.

Whitman and the Sulzer Case.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In all the printed discussions of the Sulzer scandal it seems to be assumed that Tammany, if the Boss sees fit, can let the Governor escape scot free from punishment for his misapplication of campaign funds.

But is there any reason why District Attorney Whitman could not prosecute Sulzer in New York County if the Tammany Legislature should refuse to impeach him? G.

New York, Aug. 10, 1913.

Fusion and Confusion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Speaking of politics, etymology, and so forth, are the words "fusion" and "confusion" in any way related to each other?

New York, Aug. 9, 1913. ETTIE MOLL.

FOUND FEW BANKERS FOR CURRENCY BILL

Chicago Bank, Which Canvassed 7,000 Men, Reports Almost Unanimous Opposition.

SMALL TOWNS' OBJECTION

Disarrangement of Credit Machinery Feared—Legislation Wanted That Will Answer All Our Necessities.

Additional evidence of the unpopularity in many quarters of currency legislation along the lines proposed by the Owen-Glass measure is offered by the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago, which makes public in its annual business review the results of an inquiry submitted to 7,000 bankers and business men. Small bankers particularly object to some of the important provisions of the pending bill.

"While it is generally admitted," says President Reynolds in the review, "that currency legislation is imperative, the character of this legislation is of vital interest not only to business and banking but to the general public, for there is no one agency more intimately connected with the prosperity of this country than our banking system.

"Hence any attempt at reform or revision should be approached with great care. Because of this intimate relationship inquiry has been made of business men as well as bankers regarding the pending currency measure. This was done with a view of helping rather than hampering the Administration at Washington in arriving at a safe and sound solution of this problem of affording the country a system of banking and currency that will give a greater elasticity to our credit in banknote issues, and at the same time protect our organization of credit and give stability to business. In seeking to obtain opinions of others on this important matter we included in our list of questions to about 7,000 bankers and business men the following:

"'In your judgment, is the Administration currency measure a move in the right direction, and will it, for the present at least, meet the necessities of business in the United States?'

"This question was asked of manufacturers, jobbers, and bankers covering all sections of the country. It is rather astonishing how few of the replies are favorable to the enactment of the bill as presented to Congress.

Small Bankers Oppose It.

"It appears to be especially unsatisfactory to the bankers in the smaller cities and towns. They take the position that the plan will deprive them of opportunities which they now have of serving their customers, compel a shifting of reserves which will result in loss of interest, and will not benefit them in any way, while under its provisions they will have to contribute part of their capital to the fund for establishing the regional reserve banks.

"We feel that this subject is of such vital interest as to warrant the most careful consideration of any proposed legislation with a view of providing the best system of currency and banking obtainable. It is worthy of note that the insistence of bankers and business men, especially in the smaller cities and towns, upon currency reform is tempered with the idea that it would be far better that no legislation be adopted during the extra session of Congress unless founded upon principles proven by experience to be adequate, and that does not have due regard for all our necessities. The country has waited too long to accept as satisfactory any measure that embodies features that are likely to seriously disarrange our credit machinery.

"There is a more widespread spirit of co-operation and desire among bankers and business men to help remedy the defects of the pending Currency bill than there is of antagonism, if the tone of the letters received in reply to the inquiries sent out can be accepted as an indication of the attitude of the various business communities, but there is no longer doubt of a remarkable unanimity of opposition among bankers in the small cities and towns as well as the large banking centres to the adoption of the bill as it was presented. Notwithstanding this, the fact that the bill is still receiving the attention of the committees in Washington leads us to hope that it will be so amended as to meet all reasonable requirement and finally be passed in a form that will be of very material benefit to the entire country."

Business Holds Well.

$4,427,608 ESTIMATE OF STRAUS ESTATE

The Figures, However, Are Tentative, as Final Appraisal Has Not Been Filed.

MORE HEARINGS TO BE HELD

Partial Schedules in the Estate of Benjamin Guggenheim Show Assets of $748,000.

Edmond E. Wise, head of the law firm of Wise & Seligsberg of 27 William Street, counsel for the estate of Isidor Straus, who lost his life in the sinking of the Titanic, expressed surprise yesterday at his home in Elberon, N. J., when informed of a published attempt to give a detailed account of the appraisal of the estates of Mr. Straus and of his wife, Mrs. Ida Straus, who perished with him. Mr. Wise said:

"The published report cannot and does not, I am sure, represent the final judgment of Appraiser Garvin, who promised that we should have an opportunity to offer more testimony before formulating his report."

Notwithstanding a statement that the appraisals had been filed, no report in either of the Straus estates was deposited in the office of the Transfer Tax Bureau of the Surrogates' Court on Saturday, according to William H. Loughran of 224 East Fifty-third Street, chief of that bureau.

Appraiser Garvin was not at his office in the Deputy State Controller's headquarters on Saturday, the day he was represented as signing the reports. During the last few weeks various incomplete and unsigned reports of the inheritance tax appraisers have been offered for sale at several newspaper offices. These were on the official stationery of the State Controller's office, and appeared to be carbon copies of lists of securities and testimony given in appraiser's hearings.

Attorney Wise said yesterday that any published figures could represent nothing more than a first draft of the estate, and that he had been advised recently that Mr. Garvin would not take any further action on the Straus appraisals for some time.

Estate Placed at $4,427,608.

The report in question gives this account of the assets and deductions from the taxable total of Mr. Straus's estate:

ASSETS.

Real property	$490,000
Cash in hand and on deposit	2,423
Personal chattels, bonds and mortgages	20,516
Corporate bonds and stock	71,004
Interest in co-partnership or business	3,981,163
Total assets	$4,565,106

DEDUCTIONS.

Funeral expenses	$2,716
Administrator's expenses, including attorney's fees	55,000
Commissions, including appraiser's fees	18,008
State inheritance tax and incidental items	61,773
Total deductions	$137,497
Net estate	$4,427,608

The gross value of the estate of Mrs. Straus was placed at $325,578 and its net value at $319,040.

Mr. Straus's interest in the various copartnerships was thus stated:

R. H. Macy & Co.—Tangible assets, $602,777; good will, $1,101,268; real estate, $1,637,834.

Abraham & Straus.—Good will, $374,258.

L. Straus & Sons.—Tangible assets, $99,741; good will, $1,065,194.

It is customary in appraisals of estates where the good will of a going business is included among the assets to give an account of the profits of the business over a period of years. Since the appraisers usually accept such figures as final on the sworn statement of the auditor of the business these figures will appear in the final appraisal. According to this draft of the report R. H. Macy & Co.'s profits were divided on this basis in 1912:

Isidor Straus, 26 per cent.	$549,741
Nathan Straus, 50 per cent.	1,057,194
J. L. Straus, son of Isidor, 8 per cent.	169,151
Percy Straus, son of Isidor, 8 per cent.	169,151
W. Straus, son of Isidor, 8 per cent.	169,151
Total profits	$2,114,388

Sons' Interests in Macy & Co.

It was stated yesterday that Mr. Straus, originally an equal partner in the Macy corporation with his brother, Nathan Straus, had presented 24 per cent. of the corporation's stock to his three sons in equal shares of 8 per cent. each four years before his death.

Mr. Straus's will created life trust funds of $500,000 each in favor of his three daughters. Mrs. Straus left no will, in accordance with the long-established legal precedent, that in the absence of evidence to the contrary that it shall be presumed when husband and wife perish in a common catastrophe that the wife died first, the divisible shares of the Straus heirs were computed without taking into consideration a $1,200,000 trust fund Mr. Straus had provided for his wife.

The taxable share of each of Mr. Straus's sons was put at $465,859.67 in the tentative report, and those of his daughters as follows: Mrs. Sarah Hess of 154 West Seventy-second Street, at $701,851; Mrs. Minnie Weil of 163 West Eighty-sixth Street, at $708,074, and Mrs. Vivian Scheftel of the Hotel Plaza, at $723,701. The discrepancy in the taxes against the daughters was due to the fact that owing to differences in their ages it was presumed that their life estates in $500,000 had different values. Mr. Straus's residence at West 105th Street, Broadway and West End Avenue, was appraised tentatively at $488,000.

Benjamin Guggenheim's Estate.

What purported to be a list of the assets and liabilities of Benjamin Guggenheim, who also perished in the sinking of the Titanic, was also made public yesterday. Schedules of these assets were said to have been deposited in the State Controller's office by Mr. Guggenheim's brother and the executors of his estate. The schedules showed holdings estimated by the executors at $748,010.16 and large stock and bond holdings on which no estimate was offered. The list of liabilities included $908,172.86.

Among the claims held by Mr. Guggenheim was one of $500,000 against Elie Cohen & Co., Elie Cohen individually and Rudie Kahn, individually, all of Paris, now in the hands of Coudert Brothers for collection. The report of the executors of the Guggenheim estate shows real estate holdings at 192½ to 200 Greene Street, Manhattan, valued at $13,812.50. They also report:

Cash on hand and on deposit:

Cash deposit with M. Guggenheim Sons	$114,196
National Bank of Commerce	3,400
Standard Trust Company	128
E. de Goldschmidt & Co., Paris	2,163
Seligman Freres, Paris	3,012
Society Marseillaise	653
Deposit H. Content & Co.	218,305
Total	$341,863

STOCKS AND BONDS.

2,000 Auto Club of America 4 per cent. bonds	$2,000
61,000 Newton Gas and Electric 5 per cent. bonds	18,000
2,000 Century Country Club 4 per cent. bonds	18,000
1,000 City Athletic Club 4 per cent. bonds	1,000
5,000 Criterion Club second mortgage 4 per cent. bonds	5,000
6,050 Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mining and Concentrating Company, par value $10	90,750
5,000 Doeuillet, Ltd., an English company	23,910
3,000 Preferred New River Collieries Company	120,360
200 Banque Continental de Paris	10,000
2,857 shares Guggenheim Smelting Company at 10	28,570
1,426 shares Great National Mexican Smelting Company at $5	7,130
143 shares Mexican Union Railway Company at 25	3,575

NOT ESTIMATED.

10,500 shares International Pump common and 2,000 shares preferred, as security for loan at National Park Bank.

6,000 shares International Pump Company common and 1,000 shares preferred as security for loan at National Bank of Commerce.

2,700 shares International Pump Company as security for loan at Hirsch-Lilienthal Company.

50,040 shares Justice Mining Company, Incorporated, New Jersey, par value $1.

DEBTS.

Loan at National Bank of Commerce	$150,000
Loan at National Park Bank	300,000
Loan at Hirsch-Lilienthal Co.	46,687
Loan at Seligsberg & Co.	27,651
J. & W. Seligman, "put-back" contract made by Guggenheim to purchase on May 31, 1912, 7,400 of International Pump common stock at $38 a share	281,200
Hallgarten & Co., contract to purchase 300 shares International Pump common, May 31, 1912	11,400
Post & Flagg, "put-back" contract to purchase 3,000 shares International Pump at $38, May 31, 1912	114,000
Jules Porges, through National City Bank, "put-back" contract to purchase 2,000 shares International Pump common March 17, 1913, at $30	60,000
Speyer & Co., "put-back" contract for 2,000 shares International Pump common, May 31, 1913, at $30	60,000
H. Content & Co., account in the name of Willis Farrington, guaranteed by Guggenheim, amounting to $87,216.98, for which there were 1,000 shares International Pump Company preferred, valued at $81,500, leaving balance due of	5,716
Alphonse Jongers, artist, claim of $5,000 for painting two portraits of Mr. Guggenheim. Mr. Jongers held two notes aggregating $2,145.03, leaving unpaid due on claim	1,000
Owed to International Steam Pump Company	15,200
Florette Guggenheim	9,407
Benita R. Guggenheim	3,007
Marguerite S. Guggenheim	2,303
Hazel Guggenheim	1,032

The International Steam Pump Company is a Guggenheim corporation.

AT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Numerous New Arrivals at the West Virginia Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., Aug. 10.—There were several luncheons in the grill this afternoon. Dr. and Mrs. John Herndon French, George W. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Leggett, Mrs. W. F. Downman, Mrs. W. P. Turner, and Mr. and Mrs. John Atkinson Thayer of New York were among those entertaining guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Thayer, who have purchased a farm near Lewisburg, expect to spend the Fall season here. They will be joined next week by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lee and Mr. and Mrs. Blaine Elkins.

Mrs. Frederick Sterry and the Misses Prudence and Virginia Sterry will arrive here to-night, to remain through the Fall season.

The Misses Alice and Julia Whiting gave a picnic supper last evening, when members of the party rode, drove, or motored to Kates Mountain and cooked their supper over a campfire.

Mrs. Everett Coleman and Mrs. Leon C. Dure have cards out for an auction tea on Wednesday afternoon at the Casino.

Frederick J. Sterner of New York is to leave here to-morrow for Hot Springs.

Recent registrations include Theodore Riggs, William Bradford, Mrs. F. E. Warner, Miss Sue Sullivan, and Miss Evelyn Sullivan of Philadelphia; S. H. Rowland of Baltimore, Howard Hume and J. W. Bailey, Jr., of Washington; Miss Benoist and W. M. Niedringhaus of St. Louis, and T. M. Curry, W. H. Stevens, John F. Claire, and Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Spring of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Sternberger of Jackson, Ohio, have joined friends here.

BAR HARBOR EVENTS.

Social Schedule for the Coming Week at the Maine Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 10.—This week's social schedule is full. Monday comes a fancy dress ball for children, the Swimming Club in the afternoon, and in the evening the first of two subscription dinner dances at which there will be at least four hostesses. Tuesday evening will be held the cabaret show for the benefit of the Bar Harbor Hospital, the biggest affair of the Summer, in which leaders of the Summer colony will appear. Thursday A. E. Gallatin will give a large dinner dance at the Swimming Club, and Friday a masquerade ball, the first for many years, is to be held at the club. The stroke competition for the Waldron Bates Memorial Cup is to take place at the Kebo Valley Club Wednesday. The men's tennis doubles for the championship of the State will be played off during the week.

Mrs. Nicholas Brown of Newport is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg at Woodlands.

Mrs. W. E. Parsons entertained to-day at luncheon at the Swimming Club.

IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

Social Events Are Numerous at Bretton Woods Resorts.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 10.—Dinners, dances, card parties, and chafing dish suppers are following each other with great rapidity this season.

Mrs. Charles I. Cragin of Palm Beach, New York, and Philadelphia gave one of the prettiest dinners of the season on Saturday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. George Choate Kendall of New York and Dunard, France.

Among her guests were Mr. and Mrs. Norris W. Mundy and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps of New York. The dinner was the first Mrs. Cragin has given since arriving here, as Mr. Cragin is just recuperating from a severe illness.

Arrivals from Europe.

Among the arrivals from Europe yesterday on two liners were:

CARONIA (Liverpool)—A. J. A. Alexander, Mrs. F. W. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Arnott, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bartnett, Isaac E. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. R. Beck, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bohan, F. C. Bowring, Edward S. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Angus Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Asa G. Candler, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Chapman, E. C. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Colfax, Miss Colfax, Mrs. T. W. Condit, W. H. Crafts, George M. Curtis, J. G. Durward, Mrs. A. C. Ellett, William V. Forrest, William West Frazier, 3d, Deaconess Fuller, Franklin Gaylord, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gelshenen, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Groome, Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Hall, Misses Hall, George Hargreaves, Prof. and Mrs. Robert H. Hatch, Mrs. A. Heckscher, William H. Kaye, W. P. Kenworthy, T. H. Kerr, L. W. Kingsley, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman P. Land, A. L. Lehman, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. H. St. John, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Sternberger of Jackson, Ohio, have joined friends here.

DEFENDS EXCHANGE ON NEELEY CHARGE

W. C. Van Antwerp Calls on Representative to Correct a Speech in Congress.

TELLS OF MISSTATEMENTS

Broker Who Hypothecates Stock Is Expelled—Upholds Southern Railroad Voting Trust Certificates.

In the absence of any response to requests that Representative George A. Neeley of Kansas expunge from The Congressional Record statements called incorrect and which were included in his speech before the House on June 20, dealing with the New York Stock Exchange, the correspondence of William C. Van Antwerp was made public yesterday in a pamphlet, entitled "Two Letters to a Congressman from a Member of the Stock Exchange." Mr. Van Antwerp attributes a score or more misstatements to Mr. Neeley.

Mr. Neeley said that if a member violated the commission laws of the Stock Exchange he was suspended from his privileges for from one to five years, and for the second offense was barred and his seat confiscated. To this Mr. Van Antwerp replies:

This is not a fact. No such penalty is provided in our constitution or elsewhere. The proceeds of the sale of a member's seat, after payment of creditors, is paid to the person whose membership is transferred, or to his legal representative. You make the astonishing statement that a broker is permitted by the rules of the Exchange to hypothecate a customer's stock without the customer's knowledge. This statement is wholly untrue. Far from being permitted by the rules of the Exchange to hypothecate securities owned outright by a customer, any member of the Exchange who did such a thing would be expelled. There has never at any time been any rule of the New York Stock Exchange authorizing or permitting a broker to deal with the securities of his customer otherwise than as provided by the laws of the State and the contract between the broker and his client. A broker is guilty of larceny if he hypothecates or sells securities intrusted to him for safekeeping.

Mr. Neeley's statements concerning the voting trust certificates of the Southern Railroad are challenged by Mr. Van Antwerp, who writes:

Holders of the old certificates had a perfect right to demand their return at any time, and the replacing of the old by the new certificates did not deprive them from a full and free exercise of their power. Far from having "the entire value" of his holdings "destroyed," no harm was done to the holder, nor were his rights interfered with. The stock of the Southern Railway Company, which alone carried voting power, had never been in the hands of the public, and had never been listed on the Stock Exchange, the reason being that under the plan of reorganization which resulted in the formation of the Southern Railway, all of the common stock was placed with voting trustees and certificates issued therefor.

Mr. Van Antwerp charges that there are five misstatements alone in Mr. Neeley's remarks concerning an alleged connection between the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Telephone Company, and concerning the communications between brokers by 'phone. On the subject of a promoting syndicate of oil men Mr. Neeley said:

"Fred Lewisohn admitted on the stand that, by reason of manipulation, they forced the price from practically nothing to 111½, and made a profit of between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000." To this Mr. Van Antwerp replied:

I never saw Mr. Lewisohn, and never did any business for him, but his testimony in this particular matter lies before me. He makes no such admission, and distinctly explains that "we sold the preferred and common, and cleaned the syndicate before it went on the Exchange." In other words, the stock which you say was sold on the Exchange by "wash" sales, and which sales you said were "winked at," was actually sold privately outside the Exchange before an application was granted to list it.

In closing, Mr. Van Antwerp says:

"We of the Stock Exchange can endure a little persecution for righteousness' sake. You have gone too far and too fast, and you have condemned in the halls of Congress a considerable number of your fellow-citizens for faults which, as I have shown you, do not exist. This is not fair to them, to yourself, nor to your constituents. I shall be glad to have you come to New York as my guest and investigate all Stock Exchange matters that may interest you."

CHARITY AT HOT SPRINGS.

Dinner Yields Nearly $400 for the Red Cross League.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Aug. 10.—The local Red Cross League, of which Miss Gladys Ingalls is President, gave a dinner last night and raised nearly $400. The money will be used to employ a visiting nurse. Among those who attended were Mrs. M. E. Ingalls, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Ingalls, Jr., Miss Gladys Ingalls, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar H. Bright, Miss Clarice French, Mrs. Oliver Allen, Miss Elizabeth Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wardman, Mrs. T. N. Carter, Miss Carter, Mrs. O. W. Underwood, Mrs. Calderson Carlisle, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Schmidlapp, Mr. and Mrs. Lanier Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. Louise Buford, Miss Grace Arents, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Gordon, and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth.

At the Homestead last night there were several dinners. Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Ingalls, Jr., of New York had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. George Ingalls, who arrived yesterday from Bar Harbor. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Bright, and Robert Waller were at another table, while the Misses Emily and Nannie Montague of New York, Barton French and E. A. Perry, Jr., dined together. Gen. and Mrs. Edward P. Meaney of Morristown had with them Mrs. Meaney's brother, P. B. Behr of St. Louis.

Barton French gave a tea at Fassefern Farm to-day.

Carl J. Schmidlapp has joined Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Schmidlapp at the Homestead. Other arrivals yesterday included Mrs. Thomas Peck, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Guy, Miss C. A. Guy, and Miss Pauline L. Guy.

Mrs. Oliver Allen and Miss Elizabeth Allen of Buffalo, with Mrs. John W. Pierce and Miss Mildred S. Pierce, walked to the Daniel Boone log cabin to-day for tea.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Rehearsals will begin to-day of "Oh, I Say," a musical comedy made from the farce now playing in London. Julian Alfred of the Alhambra Theatre, London, will rehearse the dances in this play and also in "Lieber Augustin," now rehearsing at the Casino.

Gertrude Hoffman will select to-day at the Princess Theatre thirty girls to appear with her in her tour with Polaire and Lady Constance Stewart Richardson. It is said that she prefers girls with little or no stage experience.

Rehearsals have begun at The Little Theatre of "Her Own Money." Julia Dean, Beverly Sitgreaves, and Sydney Booth have important roles.

Edgar Selwyn's new play, "Nearly Married," will be seen at Asbury Park on Monday. Bruce McRae heads the cast.

Much of the scenery for the Drury Lane pantomime, "Hop o' My Thumb," has been moved to the Manhattan Opera House. The settings are said to be very elaborate and intricate.

The company to produce "When Dreams Come True" arrived yesterday from Chicago, closing a long engagement there. The play will be seen here next Monday at the Lyric Theatre.

Miss Mary Keener, who appeared in one of the plays of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts last season, has been engaged by Charles Frohman to play the leading part in "The Conspiracy." Miss Keener had been on the stage a number of years before entering the dramatic school.

Clergymen representing nineteen denominations have accepted invitations issued by the New York Federation of Churches to attend the first matinee to be given at the Fulton Theatre on Wednesday by Richard Bennett and his co-workers of "Damaged Goods."

WILSONS WHITMAN GUESTS.

President's Wife and Daughters Motor to Bretton Woods.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 10.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the President, and the Misses Wilson, accompanied by Mr. Sayre, fiancé of Miss Jessie, motored this morning from Cornish to the Mount Washington, where they were the guests of Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, wife of the District Attorney of New York.

They spent some time visiting various points of interest, and expressed themselves as charmed with the views.

MISS RODELHEIM ENGAGED.

Suster of Mrs. Sulzer to Wed A. Freeman of Cleveland Next Winter.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 10.—Mrs. Sulzer announced to-night the engagement of her sister, Miss Ernestine V. Rodelheim of Philadelphia, to Andrew Freeman of Cleveland, Ohio, and that the wedding would take place in the Executive Mansion here early next Winter.

WORK ON PANAMA WIRELESS

Ready to Build Great Station with 3,000-Mile Radius.

The Canal Record, the official weekly bulletin of the Panama Canal Commission, in the issue which reached New York yesterday, announced that work was about to commence on the great isthmian wireless station, which, when completed, is expected to make direct wireless communication with Washington possible at all hours of both day and night. The canal station will be officially known as the Darien Radio Station, and will be in charge of the Navy Department. In its description of the new station The Canal Record, among other things, says:

In the size of its towers it will exceed the latter; all of the three masts will be 600 feet high, whereas at Arlington one of the towers is 600 feet in height and two are 450 feet high. The bases of the towers will be about 180 feet above sea level, and they will be arranged in a triangle, approximately 600 feet on a side. The sending and receiving radius will be nominally 3,000 miles, so that communication may be held direct with the Arlington station, instead of by way of Key West, as at present.

The station will be able to "talk" to San Francisco, 2,785 miles away by air line. The present stations at Colon and Balboa will be continued in use to handle messages for ships using the canal, and the Caimito station will be used exclusively for official business of the Government, principally as a relay station for communicating with ships of the navy in Southern waters. It will be able to send messages as far as Valdivia, 421 miles south of Valparaiso, and on the Atlantic side of South America as far down as Buenos Aires. It could reach a vessel anywhere along the eastern coast of the United States or midway between New York and Gibraltar, on the Mediterranean route. In sending the station will use the Poulsen wireless apparatus, employing sustained oscillations, considered an improvement on the spark method.

The station will be located at Caimito on the canal. Lieut. R. S. Crenshaw, U. S. N., will be in active charge of the station.

PITIES THE UNHAPPY RICH.

Preacher in Newport Has Sympathy for the Auto Line.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 10.—A large congregation of Summer residents listened to a brilliant sermon in Trinity Church this morning preached by the Rev. Herbert Shipman of New York, who, with Mrs. Shipman, has the Gilbert cottage. The clergyman said:

"We live in a restless and unsatisfied age. We are constantly confronted with the sad and pathetic sight of unhappiness and disappointment. There is, no doubt, misery and suffering in the slums. I do not now refer to that, but the pathos of the unhappiness of the rich and the unsuccessful, not of the bread line, but of the automobile line.

"With money everything but money can buy, everything the world can give, still are yearning with inexpressible longing for what they have lost or have missed. Our restless souls were made for God and cannot rest until they find their rest in Him. From God are our lives, we neglect to worship Him and praise Him, and we pine and grieve for what our souls require."

J. P. Morgan has been elected a member of the Newport Fishing Club. He takes the membership of his father, who was elected in 1912.

SOCIETY IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Week-End Parties Add to the Zest of Life in the Hills.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 10.—Mrs. Newbold Morris has returned to Brookhurst from a short trip abroad. Joseph W. Burden is a week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. Morris at Brookhurst.

Richard Jones and George DeK. Gilder are passing the week-end with Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder at Four Brook Farm, Tyringham.

Mr. and Mrs. James G. Cannon and James G. Cannon, Jr., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse at luncheon this afternoon.

Dr. and Mrs. Edward B. Cragin of New York, Mrs. Ernest R. Adee and William H. Adee of Tuxedo, Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald of Rhinebeck, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Judd of Ridgewood, N.J., have arrived at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

William H. Caldwell of New York and Miss Morilena Drake of Montclair, N. J., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Hutton in Tyringham.

Mrs. George F. Munn of New York, Robert T. Coe and Herbert R. Coe of Boston, and Edward F. Bailey of New York have arrived at Heaton Hall, Stockbridge.

Charles Mitchell and his daughter of New York are with the Rev. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes at Brook Farm.

Mr. and Mrs Spencer Kellogg, Mr. H. Barnes, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mora of New York, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Sanford of Englewood, N. J., Dr. C. D. and Mrs. Charles W. Johnson of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. John M. Ward of Brooklyn are at the Curtis Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Gilbert and Mr. and Mrs. John M. Ward of Brooklyn are at the Curtis Hotel.

Dr. and Mrs. Rufus Cole are entertaining Miss Elizabeth Hench of Indianapolis, and Dr. A. Dochez of New York at Highwood.

Miss Katherine L. Snyder of New York is a guest of Mrs. Henry S. Deshon at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Dr. Charles McBurney returned tonight to Cherry Farm from an automobile trip to Lake Champlain.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Kayton and Miss Carolyn Kayton of New York, Miss M. A. O. Donahue and Louis V. Donahue of Chadwick, L. I., are at the Hotel Aspinwall.

AT NARRAGANSETT PIER.

Round of Sunday Luncheons and Dinners—New Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 10.—W. Russell Grace of the Great Neck polo team was host to-day at a Casino luncheon party. Among his guests were Mr. and Mrs. John R. Fell of Philadelphia, Miss Emily Randolph, Miss Hannah Randolph, Malcolm Stevenson, Philip Stevenson, Devereux Milburn, C. P. Beadleston, F. S. Von Stade, and Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Shonnard of New York.

Harry D. Holloway of Philadelphia entertained at luncheon on the Plaza. In the party were Miss Elsie Janis, Mrs. Josephine Janis, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Coombs and Philip Randolph, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Coombs gave a dinner for a party of twenty to-night at Stanton Inn. Among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bond Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Mersman, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Shonnard, Mr. and Mrs. Newell J. Ward, Mrs. F. Cruger Edgerton and Earle Alexander.

Mr. and Mrs. Rowland G. Hazard of Wakefield entertained at dinner to-day for James B. Angell, former President of Ann Arbor University, and William Angell of Chicago.

Lieut. R. De Rode, U. S. N., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Irving H. Chase at Miramar on Ocean Road.

Casino registrations include Samuel P. Colt, Bristol, R. I.; Mrs. Edwin Barrows, Bristol, R. I.; Samuel Chew and Pierce Archer, Philadelphia; C. G. Winslow, Boston; Edward De P. Livingston and Mrs. R. De W. Thompson, New York; Francis Lee, Miss Frances Wilson and Alfred J. Miller, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. John A. Griswold, Woodmere, L. I.

Charles Martin Clarke's yacht, the North Wind, arrived here from Newport to-day.

SHERIFF TO CLOSE STORES ON SUNDAY

Delicatessen Dealers Appeal to Harburger and He Promises to Enforce the Law.

COMPLAIN OF THE POLICE

But the Sheriff Assures Them His Power Is Greater and Will Prevail from Now On.

The proprietors of delicatessen shops who violate the Sunday closing law after this will have to deal with Sheriff Harburger, who has allied himself with those dealers who would enforce the law.

"The police have failed us, but now we shall succeed in our purpose," said Isaac Penamacoor, Secretary of the Delicatessen Dealers' Association, yesterday. "We shall have time hereafter for rest and recreation on Sunday. We shall be able to close at 10 o'clock in the morning and remain closed until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Then we will be open until 7:30 o'clock, so that people who want things for supper can get them. But at 7:30 sharp we shall close. That is the law, and Sheriff Harburger, who believes in the law, is with us."

All this is to be brought about, it was learned, by the appointment of a number of special Deputy Sheriffs, who will go about and obtain evidence against the dealers who now because of the lack of activity on the part of the police are able to remain open all day and late into the night. At present there is a vigilance committee, appointed by the association, which is doing the work. But it is necessary for the committeemen to wait until the following day to obtain a summons from the Magistrate's court, and then they must go back to court again on another day and lose more time. Altogether it has proved an impossible task, as there are more than 1,900 shops in the city, and the promise of success in the movement was slight, despite the fact that 400 convictions were obtained. Then Sheriff Harburger stepped into the breach.

"The Sheriff promised to appoint the deputies to-morrow," Mr. Penamocoor said yesterday. "They will be selected from the members of the vigilance committee. They will have the dignity of the law behind them. The shop keepers who want no rest will not dare do business again as soon as the deputy's back is turned. That would be a serious offense. The police will have to aid now by serving summonses."

Mr. Penamocoor explained that the new law which made null and void recent court decisions was signed by the Governor on April 23.

"If the police would help us they could bring about the enforcement of the law in a single day," he said, "but we can't get any assistance from the police, despite the fact that our association represents 700 dealers and includes all of the big dealers. The police put the burden on us, and without any official standing we have done the best we could to obtain evidence and enforce the law. But until Sheriff Harburger joined us it was a hopeless task.

"A few years ago it would not have made much difference whether the law was enforced or not. We could close shop or not and suffer but little. But now there are more than 1,900 shops, and competition is so keen that those who close as the law requires lose business and are likely to go bankrupt. Commissioner Waldo helped us somewhat, but since he has been away the police have done nothing. We went to see Deputy Commissioner McKay on Friday after I had made an appointment, but Mr. McKay wasn't there. We saw an Inspector, and he simply said he could do nothing for us in the absence of the Commissioner."

Sheriff Harburger was appealed to late last week. He made his position plain, his reply being quoted as follows:

"If, as they claim, the Police Department is not able to do it, enforce the law, I then pay own men which they can employ will be able to do the work of the police.

"If I were the head of the Police Department of New York they could rest assured every detail of the law would be carried out to the letter, but as I think my powers are greater than those of the Police Commissioner men can be placed in charge who will faithfully, honestly, and quite ably carry out the laws affecting the Delicatessen Dealers' Association."

TO STOP FACTORY HORRORS.

Binghamton Fire Suggests Change in Building Laws.

ALBANY, Aug. 10.—Legislation designed to minimize the danger of fire in low factory buildings is recommended in a report to the State Factory Investigating Commission by James P. Whiskeman, the commission's advisory engineer, who investigated the Binghamton Clothing Company fire, in which thirty-two persons lost their lives.

The State Industrial Board has the authority to require the stairways in factory buildings, regardless of neight, to be inclosed in partitions of fire-resisting material. In view of the Binghamton disaster, which Mr. Whiskeman says shows the great fire hazard in low factory buildings, the engineer recommends that, instead of leaving it discretionary with the Industrial Board, the following mandatory requirement be enacted:

All stairways serving as required means of exit in factory buildings two stories or over in height, in which more than twenty-five persons are employed on or above the second story, and in which there is no horizontal exit or exterior inclosed fireproof stairway, shall be inclosed by partitions of approved fire-resisting material extending continuously from the basement.

Mr. Whiskeman said the circumstances surrounding the origin and rapid spread of the Binghamton fire illustrated these facts:

First—The evident and prevalent neglect to exercise simple and ordinary precautionary measures against the outbreak of fire by the removal of readily preventable causes.

Second—The necessity of removing waste materials, cuttings, and rubbish from the floors of factory buildings and storing them in fireproof receptacles.

Third—Automatic sprinklers are essential and should be provided in all factory buildings where the materials used might cause a fire.

Fourth—The necessity of efficiently organized fire drills and private fire departments equipped with auxiliary fire-fighting apparatus.

Fifth—The necessity of proper and sufficient exit facilities. All factory buildings of two or more stories should be provided with at least two efficient means of exit.

Sixth—The necessity for the inclosure of stairways in all factory buildings with doors of fire-resisting materials.

Seventh—The utter inadequacy of the so-called outside fire escape.

The foregoing requirements, according to the report, are fully covered by laws now in effect or which will take effect on Oct. 1.

Concerning the origin of the blaze, Mr. Whiskeman says:

"I am of the opinion that the fire originated in the cellar in the neighborhood of the main stairway, and had gained considerable headway before it was discovered on the first floor underneath the stairway, to which floor it was either communicated through the floor itself or through the unprotected openings of the waste chute.

"The fire spread with great rapidity after it reached the first floor, through the unprotected vertical openings, fanned by the draft created by the open windows, until within a very short time the entire building was in flames."

"The Victim" to be Played Here.

"The Victim," a new play by George Scarborough, will be presented at Maxine Elliott's Theatre on Thursday of this week, the Shuberts announced yesterday, instead of "The Gentleman from No. 19," which had been booked to open the theatre. "The Victim" had its first presentation out of town on Saturday. The author of the play was formerly a New York newspaper man who, it is said, has recently been employed by the Government in white slave investigations, and his play deals with a phase of white slavery. It will be played by Mary Nash, Vincent Serrano, Dorothy Dorr, George Probert, Edwin Holt, Lola May, and others.

MUSICIANS TO GO ON TOUR.

Opera Stars, Hofmann, Elman, and Others, to be Heard.

Among the musicians who will go out on country-wide tours this season under the Wolfsohn Bureau are Mme. Schumann-Heink, Louise Homer, Alma Gluck, Josef Hofmann, Teresa Carreno, and Mischa Elman.

In addition to special courses a large number of single engagements have also been arranged for these artists and others.

Mme. Schumann-Heink, who has just finished a series of Chautauqua engagements, will rest until Oct. 1, when she will begin her Winter season in Bangor and Portland, Me. She is also engaged as the principal singer of the Worcester, Mass., Music Festival on Oct. 2 and 3. She will make but one appearance in New York City, and that will be in Carnegie Hall on Jan. 27.

Tita Ruffo, the Italian baritone, will make a special tour under the management of the bureau during the months of January and February. Alma Glück will return in December for a five months' tour.

Several newcomers are to be introduced here for the first time. They include Miss Beatrice Harrison, an English 'cellist, who is a protégé of Mrs. Almeric Paget, the former Pauline Whitney, of this city, and Morgan Kingston, the English tenor, will make his American début with the Century Opera Company on Sept. 15. Mme. Teresa Carreno is returning after an absence of four years, and will make her reappearance with the Philharmonic Society on Oct. 30 and 31, and in January will be heard for the third time in a piano recital in Carnegie Hall.

Josef Hofmann is returning after a tour through Russia. Reports figure his earnings there at nearly $100,000 for the past season. He will make his reappearance in a piano recital in Carnegie Hall on Oct. 28. A second will be given in November, a third in December, and after the New Year a fourth. All told, Mr. Hofmann will play fifty concerts, reaching from New York to the Pacific Coast.

Mischa Elman is returning for his fifth American tour, which will open late in December. His first New York appearance will be with the Philharmonic Society in Carnegie Hall on Jan. 11, and his first recital will be given on the afternoon of Jan. 31. He will remain until May, closing his tour in California, after which he will sail for Australia, where he is engaged for thirty concerts, commencing in June.

Mme. Louise Homer is to make a six weeks' tour prior to the opening of the opera season. This tour will take her as far West as Sioux Falls, S. D. Her tour opens on Oct. 5 and will terminate on Nov. 12.

Other artists under the management of the Wolfsohn Bureau include Sophie Braslau, the new contralto of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who is scheduled for two appearances in this city, a recital in Aeolian Hall on Oct. 28 and in December with the New York Oratorio Society; Evan Williams, the Welsh tenor, who will make his first appearance in recital in Aeolian Hall on Nov. 7 and later will be heard with the Oratorio Society in its Christmastide performances of "The Messiah"; Reinald Werrenrath, who opens his season at Music Festival, Worcester, Mass., and gives his fifth New York recital in Aeolian Hall on Oct. 23; Mr. and Mrs. Reed Miller, tenor and contralto, who will give their first song recital in Aeolian Hall on the evening of Dec. 3; Margaret Keyes, Wells Barbour, Janet Spencer, Frederick Weld, Ada Sassoli, the Italian harpist; Fritz Beuch, 'cellist, and Karl Klein, violinist.

Senator Johnston's Funeral.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 10.—A large assemblage of well-known men and women of Alabama and delegations from the National House and Senate attended the funeral here to-day of Senator Joseph F. Johnston of Alabama, who died in Washington on Friday. The services were held at 10 o'clock this morning at St. Mary's-on-the-Highlands Episcopal Church, of which Senator Johnston was a vestryman. The burial was in Oak Hill Cemetery. Floral offerings were received from President Wilson, the Senate and House, and Confederate organizations with which Senator Johnston had been associated.

David W. Lynch.

David W. Lynch, 42 years

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Horne, J., Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; Mrs. J. C. Nichols, millinery; 320 Church.
Kohn-Furchgott Co., Jacksonville, Fla.; W. P. Coochman, dry goods; 108 Worth.
MacBain, George, Co., Roanoke, Va.; G. MacBain, laces, gloves, ladies' garments; 55 White.
Roshek Bros. Co., Dubuque, Iowa; Miss M. McHugh, millinery; 45 E. 17th.
Garfunkel, J., & Co., Washington, D. C.; Miss L. Wenner, infants' wear; Wolcott.
Stevens, C. A., & Bros., Chicago, Ill.; Miss M. Gard, corsets; 40 E. 22d.
Marks, Rotaenberg & Co., Meridian, Miss.; L. Rotaenberg, dress goods, silks; 43 Leonard.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions, laces, leather goods; 2 Walker.
Fraser D. G. Co., Brockton, Mass.; C. R. Mahoney, notions, gloves; Brotzell.
Hutzler Bros. Co., Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. N. D. Powell, millinery; Miss H. Bryden, millinery; Grand.
Donaldson, L. S., Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss W. C. Bradshaw, muslin underwear; 2 Walker.
Mitchell-Smith Co., Bristol, Tenn.; S. W. Mitchell, clothing, furn. goods; Albert.
Boone, D. W., Co., Newnan, Ga.; D. W. Boone, general mdse.; Albert.
Dayton Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; N. H. Dashiel, hosiery, furn. goods; 79 5th Av.
Montgomery Fair, Montgomery, Ala.; Miss Elliott, millinery, ribbons; 214 Church.
Long, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; A. C. Roberts, upholstery goods; 315 4th Av.; Herald Square.
Howard, A. W., Mobile, Ala.; dry goods; Herald Square.
Herz, A., Terre Haute, Ind.; Miss M. Henry, books; 116 W. 32d.
Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss C. Hanan, ladies' wear; 71 W. 23d.
Lowenstein, B., & Bros. D. G. Co., Memphis, Tenn.; S. A. Myers, notions; 22 E. 17th.
Paxton & Paxton, Topeka, Kan.; D. P. Paxton, clothing, furn. goods; York.
Kitchen & Gould, Norfolk, Va.; J. G. Kitchen, cloaks, suits; York.
Ginbel Bros., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Dusty, dress goods, silks; Broadway and 32d.
Stewart D. G. Co., Louisville, Ky.; B. Clarke, notions, buttons, ribbons; 214 Church; Gregorian.
Garland, T. W., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss L. Frank, cloaks; Miss J. Heiman, suits; Mrs. R. Newberger, waists; Miss Edgar, suits; 15 E. 26th.
Innes, George, Dry Goods Co., Wichita, Kan.; H. B. Hutchison, linings, notions; H. G. McCormac, dress goods, silks; 220 5th Av.
Alms & Doepke Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Bogen, cloaks, suits, and waists; 350 B'way.
Wilkins Brothers Co., Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. B. Smith, laces and trimmings; Mrs. A. West, dry goods; 45 E. 17th.
Pettis Dry Goods Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; E. A. Lambeth, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker.
Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. B. Joel, wash goods; 4 Washington Place.
Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; P. Walker, hosiery, furnishing goods; Wellington.
Gushard, William, Dry Goods Co., Decatur, Ill.; R. W. Jrisch, home furnishing goods; Wellington.
Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Waldron, ladies' wear; 71 W. 23d; Wellington.
Marcus, M., Montgomery, Ala.; general mdse.; Somerset.
Lannen, L., Monroe, La.; ready to wear, notions; Prince George.
Cohn-Coblens Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Werzonsky, coats, suits, dresses; Mrs. T. Cowan, waists; 7 W. 22d.
Lewis, A. T., & Son D. G. Co., Denver, Col.; Miss E. Kelly, corsets, infants' wear, muslin underwear; 16 E. 18th; Wellington.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss L. Yaeckel, ribbons; Miss L. Miller, neckwear; 214 Church.
Lilles, F. L., Spartansburg, S. C.; clothing, furn. goods; Mrs. W. R. Gaffney, cloaks, suits; Woodward.
Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co., Atlanta, Ga.; J. V. Wellborn, cloaks, suits, waists; 71 W. 22d.
Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; H. Schuman, white goods; H. H. Wilson, domestics; 320 Church; Somerset.
Spring D. G. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; H. Kinne, hosiery, underwear, jewelry, leather goods, gloves, ribbons; Miss Reichwein, notions, toilet articles; Miss Hamburger, waists, sweaters, negligees; E. McGrath, general mdse.; 214 Church; Hoffman House.
Strouss-Hirshberg Co., Youngstown, Ohio; R. J. Beacom, cloaks, suits, waists; E. Reno, dry goods; Miss E. Bott, ladies' neckwear, hdkfs., ribbons; 315 4th Av.
The Fair, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Hondle, millinery; A. Guthman, Miss Raymon, ladies', misses', children's suits, dresses; H. Greve, toys; 225 4th Av.
Boston Store, Beaverdam, Wis.; J. Schiller, coats, suits; 18 W. 27th.
The Columbia, Houston, Texas; B. Cohen, ladies', misses' ready-to-wear; 170 5th Av.
Penn Traffic Co., Johnston, Penn; Harry S. Given, domestics, dress goods, silks, trimmings; Collingwood.
Bernheimer, G., Bros. & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. H. Bernheimer, millinery; 7 W. 22d.
Hammel, L., D. G. Co., Mobile, Ala.; J. Hammel, ready-to-wear; 71 W. 23d.
Boston Store, Chicago, Ill.; H. Trilling, clothing; J. Capinsky, jewelry; O. Glassner, carpets; H. B. Runyan, books, stationery; W. Fergus, housefurn. goods; Mr. Whitely, drugs; 114 5th Av.
Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; A. S. Harris, cloaks, suits, (basement); 71 W. 23d.
Carley's, Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. Carley, millinery; 15 E. 26th.
Fashion, The, St. Paul, Minn.; G. M. Kahn, silk, serge dresses; 15 E. 26th.
Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; J. J. Scehof, millinery; P. Stone, millinery; M. L. Shafer, housefurn. goods, hardware; H. M. Hillman, Fall waists; 16 W. 22d.
Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss E. Brennan, crockery, glassware; Miss E. Livingston, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; Miss M. Langhauser, fancy goods, art needlework; K. C. Johnstone, millinery; G. A. Dahlgren, housefurn. goods, hardware; O. A. Lowenberg, notions, laces, leather goods, ribbons, gloves, ladies' neckwear; 215 4th Av.
Klein, L., Chicago, Ill.; W. Weinstein, laces, hdkfs., ribbons; 31 Union Square.
Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Miss K. Geyer, gloves; Mrs. R. Hurley, underwear, infants' wear; Miss Miller, millinery; 45 E. 17th.
Pelletier Co., Sioux City, Ia.; F. L. Clarke, carpets, upholstery goods; 45 E. 17th.
Parisian Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.; M. Kaufman, ready-to-wear; 26 E. 17th.
Nugent, B., Co., D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; W. P. Boston, silks, dress goods; 31 Union Square.
Hens & Kelly Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. O'Hara, house furn. goods; 31 Union Sq.
Nelms & Blum Co., Greenville, Miss.; Mr. Blum, ready-to-wear; 69 5th Av.
Robertson, A. B., & Bro., Danville, Ky.; A. B. Robertson, ready-to-wear, general buyer; 69 5th Av.
Neusteter Co., Denver, Col.; Max D. Neusteter, cloaks, suits, furs; Miss G. Krabach, cloaks, suits; 114 5th Av.
Hess Bros., Allentown, Penn.; M. Marks, shoes; 315 4th Av.
McCardell & Sauer, Houston, Texas; M. McCardell, ready to wear; 26 E. 17th.
Levi, J., & Co., Dubuque, Iowa; A. M. Baldridge, ready to wear; 26 E. 17th.
Hossler, M., Charleston, West Va.; ready to wear; 26 E. 17th.
Kokomo D. G. Co., Kokomo, Ind.; I. S. Schnewind, ready to wear, general dry goods; Sherman Square.
Goodman, A. W., Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; A. W. Goodman, ladies', misses', children's ready to wear; 129 W. 27th; Martinique.
Goodman Bros. & Co., Portsmouth, Ohio; A. W. Goodman, ready to wear; 129 W. 27th.
Herzog, S., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Batavia, jobs in coats, suits, skirts, waists, petticoats; 48 W. 27th.
Albany Bargain Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. Batavia, dresses, gowns, bathing suits, skirts, petticoats; 48 W. 27th.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Cromwell, domestics; 104 Worth.
Bernhard, S., Fort Worth, Texas, skirts, dresses; 1,251 Broadway.
Patterson, I. S., & Son, Findlay, Ohio; E. J. Alexander, cloaks, suits; I. S. Patterson, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; 315 4th Av.
Wiler & Wise, Logansport, Ind.; W. A. Tehan, cloaks, suits; 315 4th Av.
Bicther, J. S., Milwaukee, Wis., cloaks, suits; Room 411, 26 E. 17th.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. C. Gardiner, jewelry, leather goods; 115 Worth.
Lob's, Charles, Sons, New Orleans, La.; L. C. Lob, woolens; Holland.
Wilson, domestics; 315 4th Av.; Latham.
Hudson, J. L., Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. L. Webber, domestics; O. Webber, representing; 50 Union Square.
Root D. G. Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; Miss Beckman, millinery; Miss C. Buckler, millinery; 214 Church.
Spokane D. G. Co., Spokane, Wash.; C. A. Wood, domestics; 225 4th Av.
Bitker Dept. Store, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. L. Bitker, cloaks, suits; B. V. Bitker, waists; 18 W. 27th.
Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss E. M. Merry, corsets, ladies', infants' wear; 220 5th Av.
Holmes, D. S., & Co., New Orleans, La.; N. L. Clark, crockery; 19 E. 26th; Latham.
Davidson Bros. Co., Sioux City, Iowa; E. Moog, domestics, dress goods, silks; H. A. Blinn, dry goods; 1,261 Broadway; Grand.
Hager & Bro., Lancaster, Penn.; Miss E. Martin, ribbons; 75 Spring.
Hunter, A. S., & T., Utica, N. Y.; W. J. Sutton, silks; 225 4th Av.; Grand.
Central Store Co., Youngstown, Ohio; F. H. Ray, general mdse.; W. H. Toulman, cloaks, suits, waists; Mrs. Hennessy, millinery; Miss Scanlon, ladies' wear; S. G. Dickson, laces, hosiery, gloves, knit underwear, Mr. Maurery, dry goods; Navarre.
Zenner, D., & Co., Athens, Ohio; H. Zenner, dry goods; P. M. Zenner, dry goods; Hermitage.
Field, L. H., & Co., Jackson, Mich.; Miss Gee, ladies', infants' wear, corsets; Miss Herrington, jewelry, leather goods; Cumberland.
Nugent, B. & B., D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; C. T. Ray, furn. goods, hosiery, knit underwear; 31 Union Square.
Marks, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Charles Marks, cloaks, suits; Miss Kyser, waists; Flanders.
Turner, W. H., Co., Kokomo, Ind.; W. H. Turner, dry goods; Flanders.
Mendel, A., & Co., Hot Springs, Ark.; A. Mendel, general mdse.; 129 W. 27th.
Emery D. G. Co., Danville, Ill.; J. S. Emery, dry goods; Mrs. C. R. Reed, cloaks, ladies', infants' wear; 1,270 Broadway.
Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. M. Rush, notions; Wallick's.
Esterly Garment Co., Kansas City, Mo.; H. C. Schulze, waists; R. C. Esterly, dresses; 71 W. 23d.
Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Miss K. Geyer, ladies' gloves; Miss Miller, fancy goods; 45 E. 17th.

MORE STEEL ORDERS.

Market Picking Up—Heat Halts Production.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 10.—Buyers are taking decidedly more interest in the steel market. Jobbers are casting about for bargain lots, apparently with the idea that concessions can be obtained this month that will not be possible later on. There is decidedly more inquiry than was to be found in the market at any time in July. The staple products are not showing any price concessions, however, plates, shapes, and bars being held very firmly. The decline in sheets and wire products, first noticeable in May, has not progressed appreciably in the month that has elapsed since the midsummer holiday season. The limit of concessions on sheets and wire products continues about $2 a ton.

Production has undergone a slight recession, due in part to the hot weather cutting down output in individual departments, but probably due also in part to voluntary curtailment by a few interests that are less completely sold up than the Steel Corporation.

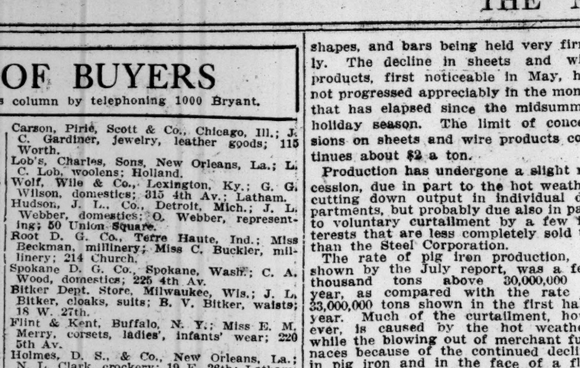
The rate of pig iron production, as shown by the July report, was a few thousand tons above 30,000,000 a year, as compared with the rate of 35,000,000 tons shown in the first half-year. Much of the curtailment, however, is caused by the hot weather, while the blowing out of merchant furnaces because of the continued decline in pig iron and in the face of a flat advance in coke prices accounts for the rest. Practically no curtailment of pig iron production can be charged to the steel companies, and little or no stocks of iron have been piled by producers.

The International Harvester Company has placed contracts for bars and shapes aggregating about 75,000 tons for delivery up to the middle of next year. This is the last of the large contracts in bars to be placed by the agricultural implement interests, and the closing of this large aggregate of business at the full official price of 1.40c, Pittsburgh, is regarded by the trade as a most optimistic sign. Generally a substantial concession on the open market price is given on this agricultural implement business.

Aside from the bar incident, the week has been bare of development in finished product contracting. There has been buying of billets and sheet bars in sufficient total tonnage to remove from the market the scanty lots of prompt crude steel that were occasionally offered at a shade under the official market, and to-day the crude steel market is decidedly firmer than it was at any time last month. Two Steel Corporation subsidiaries have bought billets in the open market since the opening of this month.

As a result of the large total tonnage of basic pig iron absorbed by the steel companies in the buying movement of the past fortnight, steel-making irons are appreciably stronger. Bessemer being held by a number of sellers at $16.25 Valley furnace, as against the former minimum of $15.75. Basic is quoted up to $14.50 at furnace, as against sales at the opening of the month at $14.25. Foundry grades of iron show little fluctuation, the paper minimum on No. 2 foundry, for prompt or forward shipment, remaining at $13.75 Valley furnace, although the average small-lot business is being closed on the basis of $14. The largest buyers of the last week in pig iron were the independent steel companies, including the Jones & Laughlin interests, the Carbon Steel Company, and the Colonial Steel Company.

Cokemakers have made good their promise to hold furnace coke at $2.50 at oven, and furnaces are closing for September supplies of coke at that figure.



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Robt. H. Ingersoll & Bro., 315

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

French Calico Makers Combine.

Several years ago an attempt was made to organize the French calico printing trade, a cartel being formed which included the principal producers, and an effort was made to fix standard prices. The results were not altogether satisfactory, and the agreement was allowed to expire. The matter was taken up again recently, and it is now reported that a new cartel, comprising seven of the leading French firms whose works are situated in Rouen, Epinal, Bolbec, and Valenciennes, has been formed. A central sales bureau, which will transact the entire selling business of the concerns interested, has been established under the style of the Comptoir de Vente des Tissus Français Imprimées. According to the Daily Consular and Trade Report, the agreement is for twenty years.

***

Raw Silk Prices Tend Upward.

All the raw silk markets of the world show an upward tendency in price, according to the report of A. P. Villa & Brothers. Prices rule firm at Yokohama, but the market is quieter, following the recent sharp advance. The Chinese revolution and a brisk demand are causing the reelers at Canton and Shanghai to ask very high prices for their silks, and these markets are expected to advance still more in the near future. Prices have again been advanced on Italian silks at Milan, for which good buying on the part of the European manufacturers is held responsible. Business is still limited in this market, the manufacturers seeming unwilling to commit themselves to any extent at this time. The undertone of the market is strong, however.

***

Worsted Yarns Improve.

The worsted yarn market improved last week, dealers are more hopeful, and spinners are holding prices more firmly and in some cases have raised them one or two cents. Low prices made by factors in serges and staples will, it is thought, cause further activity. Woolen yarns are still firm, although business in some quarters of the market has fallen off considerably. Spinners' prices for cotton yarns are firm and few concessions have been noted. This firmness is due to the hand-to-mouth business of the past few months and the scarcity of spot goods. The knitting trades are active and ordering freely. Some are specifying deliveries up to March, although most orders are for not later than the end of January. There is not a heavy demand for weaving yarns, and stocks are accumulating to some extent. No improvement is expected until the upholstery trade begins ordering. A better business was reported in combed yarns, but prices continued at low levels.

***

Cotton Goods Buying Light.

While certain cotton good sellers are satisfied with conditions, nearly everywhere is the complaint that the market is without any snap save for a limited number of desirable spring dress fabrics. A number of buyers are reported to have gone home without purchasing, while others took only sample pieces. Such wide lines were shown that, in some cases, buyers got the impression that there was plenty of goods back of them. This, however, was not the case, but the buyers were frightened off. Staples are not in demand, as they should be at this time, and specialties are holding the lead. Fancy ratines, crepes and voiles have shown little tendency to lose their popularity. According to The Textile Manufacturers' Journal, several larger selling agencies have opened their Spring lines of dress ginghams, zephyrs, seersuckers, madras, krinkles, cheviots and shirtings.

***

Better Outlook for Ramies.

The Fall linen season is shaping up well. There are unconfirmed rumors of advances abroad, but sales are not dropping off to any extent. One importer thinks that indications point to a boom, as stocks with the retailers and jobbers are low. It is thought that with lower tariff permitting, prices may drop slightly, in order to give impetus to buying. Otherwise the hand-to-mouth trading would probably continue. To this end, the large stock of goods now held in bond will assist materially in the way of getting orders shipped promptly. The demand for ratines has hurt ramie linens, but it is pointed out that the former soil more easily and do not hold their shape as well as ramie linens, and that a better demand for ramies is looked for next Spring. Light blues, pinks, and browns will lead the color demand for ramie goods.

***

New Sales Laws in the Dakotas.

There was enacted in the last session of the North Dakota Legislature a statute affecting the sale of warranted articles in that State. The effect and scope of the statute have not yet been determined, but business houses selling warranted articles there are advised to procure a copy of the statute and read it carefully. It is known as Chapter 218 of the Session Laws of 1913, and copies may be obtained by applying to the New York office of the National Association of Credit Men. A statute relating to sales to co-operative associations was passed by the Legislature of South Dakota at its last meeting. An opinion on this law may be had by applying to the association, as well as a copy of the law itself.

***

Winter Hosiery Already Scarce.

Southern hosiery buyers are visiting the local market. Although mill agents report cheap goods sold up, some provision is evidently being made for the newcomers. The Southern jobbers have waited this year until the indications of the cotton crop were fairly certain before ordering, and are placing their 84-needle bundle goods, as they predict lower prices on those lines. There are said to be fewer orders for extracts booked this year than formerly. This is not affecting the volume of sales, as extracts are made up only to order, and customary buyers of those lines are simply seeking a different finish. Winter goods are already reported scarce, and, as the duplicating period has not yet begun, the stringency will probably be acute before the end of the Fall.

AUCTION SALES.

Large choice stock of
LADIES'
WOOLENS
and CLOAKINGS,
mostly in original pieces; also large quantity of
Unfinished Coats,
Buttons and Trimmings.
H. KARP, Auctioneer,
Sells To-day, Monday, Aug. 11, 1913,
at 10:30 A. M., at salesrooms,
380 Canal St., Cor. West Broadway, N. Y.,
35,000 yds.
of very fine ladies' woolens, comprising kerseys, meltons, plaids, serges, worsteds (finished and unfinished), cashmeres, broadcloths, corduroys, velvets, chinchillas, shepherd plaids, boucles, silks, sateens, linens, etc. Also lot of unfinished coats.
Notice—This sale is certainly one splendid opportunity for cloak and suit manufacturers and jobbers to make money without much effort. The above merchandise is all for the coming season, is spread for itself. Come and be convinced. Entire stock to be sold strictly without reserve. H. KARP, Auctioneer. Telephone 2934 Franklin.

The entire high-grade stock of
Silks, Satins,
Velvets, Broadcloths,
Dress Goods, Ratines,
Eponges, Crepes, Imported Cotton Goods, Dotted Swiss, Dress Linens, Linings, etc., of one of the best-known Custom and Dress Manufacturers of this city will be sold To-morrow, TUESDAY, Aug. 12th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M. at Salesroom,
8 Greene St., near Canal St.,
By D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer.
Notice: This stock consists of very high quality Charmeuse, Crepe de Chine, Brocade Messaline, Fancy and Plain Taffetas, Shantungs, Bengalines, Rajah, China, Jap, and Belding Bros.' Satins and Silks, and an extra fine line of the above mentioned fabrics. It is very hard to find goods of this calibre at auction, and I would specially request my trade to be present at this sale. My sales are always without reserve. For information telephone 4299 Spring.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The disturbance over the northeastern districts has reached the Atlantic Coast. It had been attended by showers and thunderstorms during the past twenty-four hours in the lower lake region and the North Atlantic States as far south as the District of Columbia. Another disturbance central over the Lower Missouri Valley has caused showers in the Upper Mississippi Valley and west portion of the upper lakes.

There have been local showers also in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and in the south plateau region.

The temperatures have fallen in the north States from the Rocky Mountains east to the Atlantic Coast. The weather has continued unseasonably warm and dry in the Middle and South Plains States and the Middle Mississippi Valley.

There will be showers on Monday in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the upper lake region and followed by generally fair weather in these regions. Occasional showers will continue during Monday and Tuesday in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. Fair weather will prevail during the next two days in the North and Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio and the Missouri Valleys, and the South Plains States.

Temperatures will fall on Monday along the Atlantic Coast and will rise slowly Monday and Tuesday in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the lake region. The weather will continue warm in the Middle West.

The winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be brisk southwest, shifting to northwest on Tuesday with squalls; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate to brisk southwest; along the South Atlantic, light to moderate southwest to southeast; West Gulf Coast, light to moderate southeast; on the lower lakes, moderate to brisk northeast to east, and upper lakes, moderate northeast to southeast.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

Eastern New York—Fair Monday, cooler south portion. Tuesday, fair; moderate to brisk northwest to northeast winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and Delaware—Fair and cooler Monday. Tuesday, fair; moderate to brisk northwest to northeast winds.

Northern New England—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; moderate to brisk north to northeast winds.

Southern New England—Fair and cooler Monday. Tuesday, fair; moderate to brisk northwest to northeast winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	68	76	4 P. M.	74	92
6 A. M.	70	75	6 P. M.	71	71
9 A. M.	73	83	9 P. M.	70	75
12 M.	75	91	11 P. M.	70	74

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 82; for the corresponding date last year it was 72; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 78; at 8 P. M. it was 77. Maximum temperature, 92 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 71 degrees at 6 P. M. Humidity, 85 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 74 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.96 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.88 inches.

Yesterday's Fires.

A.M.		Loss.
4:30—315 East 22d St.; D. P. Diamond		$500
6.50—122 to 130 Centre St.; J. Railley & Son		Trifling
P.M.		
12:30—102 Madison Av.; Mrs. M. B. Baker		Trifling
12:45—2,825 4th Av.; W. Abernert		Trifling
3:35—233 East 121st St.; Julia Aubitsky		Trifling
3:40—5 West 65th St.; N. W. Flatt		Trifling
4:20—415 Cherry St.; M. Fishman		Trifling
5:10—143 Madison St.; Mrs. Buslin		Trifling
11:05—801-7 Broadway; R. Fazowsky		Unknown

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Importers Win on Metal Jardinieres —Hinckl Slippers and Arc Lamp Parts.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has settled a dispute between the customs authorities at New York and the Tower Manufacturing and Novelty Company, regarding the classification of jardinieres of metal and decorated earthenware, in favor of the importers. The articles were returned dutiable at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 93, Tariff act of 1909, as decorated ware. The importers said that metal was the chief material of value used in making the goods, and that duty accordingly accrued at 45 per cent. under Paragraph 199.

Butler Brothers, Chicago, failed in a contention for lower duty on so-called Hinckl slippers, which were returned as cotton wearing apparel with duty at 50 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 324 of the present law. Several claims for rates lower than those assessed were made by the importers, but none was applicable in the judgment of the board.

In overruling a protest by M. J. Corbett & Co. the board held that arc lamp parts made of porcelain were properly assessed by the Collector at New York at 55 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 94, act of 1909, as undecorated porcelain. The claim was that the goods were dutiable at 35 per cent. as articles composed of earthy or mineral substances not decorated.

The board decided that joss sticks, imported by W. A. Brown & Co., were free of duty under the provision in the present law for such articles. Collector Mitchel assessed the goods at 10 per cent. as unenumerated manufactured articles on the ground that the sticks, while used by the Chinese, are in greater demand as mosquito sticks. The protest was sustained.

Auction Sales of Real Estate.

MONDAY, AUGUST 11.
AT 14 VESEY ST.
By D. F. Ingraham & Co.

117th St, 509 East, n s, 98 ft e of Pleasant Av, 30x100.10, six-story tenement and stores; Concure Co. against Salmon Sun Construction Co. and others; Anderson, I. & A., attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $21,245; taxes, &c., $2,193.

By Joseph P. Day.

117th St, 305 East, n s, 105 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100x irregular, five-story tenement; W. E. Kenton and others against Ida Katz and others; Henry Smith, attorney; J. H. Buck, referee; due, $14,120; taxes, &c., $154.

TUESDAY, AUG. 12.
AT 14 VESEY ST.
By Samuel Marshuetz.

5th Av, 2,149, e s, 50 ft n of 131st St, 24.11x99, five-story tenement and stores; Moncure Burke and others against George Latour and others; McClure & M., attorneys; Abraham Benedict, referee; due, $18,483; taxes, &c., $1,397.

By Henry Brady.

7th Av, 831-9, s e corner of 54th St, 100x100.5, twelve-story apartment and stores; Sheriff's sale of all rights, title, &c., which Oregon Apartments Co. had on June 25, 1913, or since; J. W. Clausen, attorney.

By Joseph P. Day.

Parcel of land beginning at centre line of block between 39th and 40th Sts and 250.8 ft w of 2d Av, runs w .05 x s 28.6 x e .08 x s 28.6 x e .05 x n 57.2 x w .08 x n 28.6 to beginning; Rees & Rees against S. A. F. Ash and others; Gregg & McG., attorneys; R. P. Lydon, referee; partition.

AT 3,210 THIRD AVENUE.
By D. F. Ingraham & Co.

Brook Av, 1,530, s e corner of Wendover Av, 104.10x25.11x104.8x26.1, four-story tenement and stores; M. Jones against Jennie Lewine and others; F. de P. Foster, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $24,769.21; taxes, &c., $890.50.

Zerega Av, s e, 340.9 ft e of Castle Hill Av, 25x183.10, Unionport; K. L. Ferris against Goldie Melnik and others; J. B. Ferris, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, attorney; due, $4,436.17; taxes, &c., 201.09.

Zerega Av, s s, 329.9 ft e of Castle Hill Av, 25x100.11, Unionport; same parties, attorney, and referee; due, $4,436.17; taxes, &c., $201.09.

By Henry Brady.

Lowerre Place, s w s, 25 ft s e of 229th St, 80x105; John Foy against Frank McGarry and others; — Grant, attorney; Richard Ely, referee; due, $1,803.12; taxes, &c., $39.84.

Lowerre Place, s w corner of 229th St, 23x105; Grant Squires, executor, &c., against Frank McGarry and others; J. M. Rider, attorney; J. S. Rosalsky, referee; due, $1,452.86; taxes, &c., $39.84.

AUCTION SALES.

Special peremptory sale of
35,000 yards of high grade
MEN'S WOOLENS
All in original pieces consisting of Worsteds, Serges, fancies and mixtures in heavy and medium weights,
J. Frenkel, Auctioneer,
will sell to-morrow, Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., at 23 Walker Street.
The above large, high grade stock is in large lots, also a large line
TAILOR TRIMMINGS
P. S.—This sale should interest the entire trade, as stock of this kind is seldom offered at auction. Phone 2438 Franklin.

AUCTION, Thursday, August 14th; sale starts at 9:30 A. M. Real Estate sold between 2 and 3 P. M.; five-hundred-acre farm and two exceptionally good houses, one for hired help, three houses in all; shed room for 28 acres tobacco; tie-ups for 160 head of cattle and fifty horses, pastures to keep same; hay and grain can be raised on the property to keep all the stock the year around. Sale rain or shine. For full particulars, Address ROBERT M. REID, AUCTIONEER, 73 Main Street, Manchester, Conn.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J. Bankruptcy. Held in Room 66, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Discharged: Martin Leibholtz, John B Coombs, J & H Lipman, Kaffenberger & Cantor, J Heidler, Lucerne Waist Co, Meyers, Crown & Wallach, J T Smith, M G Samuels, H H Hevenor, C Hirsch, A H Naumann, G Kotzenberg, J Horowitz, N Tannenbaum, N J Harrington, H Conheim, Brand & Le Rayer. Under objections: G L Davidson, J Wolf, M Siegel, J Giorno, P J Schaeffer, A Schmilowitz, Weatherlow & Korn. Adjourned cases: S Levinson, J R Perlhefter, B Davis, M D Howard, S Hirschhorn, Freund Bros & Co. Motions: D F Gedney, Livingston & Turk, Backind & Joseph (2,) S Rafsky, House of Kreig, H Levy, B Finkelstein (3,) Lucerne Waist Co, Shapiro & Edelman, Ollis Schmidt Co, M & S Hepner, Corn & Schwartz, H B Chappell, Exchange Clothing Co (3,) E Reibstein, Spark & Forstor, Klein & Berenzweig, Skideli & Simon, Krinko Bros, Apfell Bros, A D Samuel, A O Brown & Co, Miller Bros, M Stern Mfg Co, H E Stanford, E Robertson, Atkin Paper Box Co, Asaro Realty Co, M Chambers, H & C Mathufsky, Rosenthal & Lipitz (3,) L Wiltchick, Kann & Co, J Gartner, F & S Goodman, E Steinberg & Co, Bowman-Butler Pub Co, G L Davidson, W E Notman, Krimbo Bros, S Feinbloom, German R E Co, M Chambers, U S Photogruver Co, Hinckley, Baxter & Seed, M & M Rosett, Shapiro & Edelman, C D Sire, Hennebique Const Co, Himalaya Mining Co, estate of J W Stump (2.)

STATE.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J. Litigated motions. 1—Steger & Sons Piano Mfg Co v. Musical Courier Co. 2—Stockham v. McKay. 3—Goodrich v. Teeple. 4—Hale v. Saelmeyer. 5—Matter of N Y, N H & H R R Co. 6—Ellis v. Penn, N Y & L I R R Co. 7—People v. Armstrong. 8—Ladd v. United Royalties Co. 9—Meyer & Lange v. Goldman. 10—Stark v. Crerand & Co. 11—Lafe v. Lafe. 12—Roswadow Young Men's Assn v. Birnbak. 13—Pein v. Rosscnwasser & Co. 14—Hirsch v. Freedman Bros & Co. 15—Le Compte v. Bartley. 16—Orowitz v. Orowitz. 17—Penn R R Co v. N E Transp Co. 18—Ellery v. People's Bank. 19—Smith v. Smith. 20—Hastorf v. Hennen. 21—Same v. Same. 22—Sagamore Water Co v. Watkins. 23—Lawyers Mtge Co v. Braun. 24—Jefferson County Sav Bank v. Lietz. 26—Carter v. Carter. 29—Tubbs v. Hulse. 27—McGovern v. McGovern. 28—McGovern v. McGovern. 29—Theobald, &c, v. U S Rubber Co. 30—Lane v. Lane. 31—Knuefer v. Knuefer. 32—Champlin v. Hutter. 33—Goetz v. Pelham Imp Co. 34—Steffens v. Pelham Imp Co. 35—Niedhamer v. Niedhamer. 36—Hayman v. American Redemption Co. 37—Lefko v. Lefko. 38—Crescent Star Realty Co v. Gluck. 39—Crescent Star Realty Co v. Waldman. 40—Straus v. McDonald. 41—Briggs v. Gourand. 42—Herbst v. Champion Fiber Co. 43—Herbst v. Same. 44—Schafer v. Schafer. 45—Pigot v. Pigot. 46—Fielschhauer v. Verschelieser. 47—Same v. Same. 48—Equitable Trust Co v. Sweetser. 49—Linzer v. Hudes. 50—Appleby v. Bedford Boulevard Const Co. 51—Leddy v. J L Kesner Co. 52—Hirshkowitz v. Goldberg. 53—Matter of Megara Augusta Mutual Aid Socty. 54—Rutherfurd Realty Co v. Montgomery, Jr. 55—Semenza v. Castelli. 56—Hammer v. Claremont Silk Mills. 57—Bauch v. De Vivo. 58—Italian Sav Bank v. De Angelis. 59—Wagner v. Dettorri. 60—Bynner v. Chisholm. 61—De Boest v. De Boest. 62—McGinn v. McGinn. 63—Rauh v. Weinstein. 64—Brady v. Millard. 65—Badische Co v. Wells. 66—Inkofsky v. Inkofsky. 67—Russo v. Brina. 68—Steinberg v. Voss. 69—Matter of Gibbons (Sondheim,) 70—Carling v. Brandes. 71—Goetschins v. Weisbrod. 72—Kecskes v. Kecskes. 73—Goldman v. Abramowitz. 74—Wood v. Am Oil Cloth Co. 75—Friedman v. Gans. 76—Fleischauer v. Fleischauer. 77—Oppenheim v. Simon. 78—Schulman v. Zamek. 79—Nadolsky v. Nadolsky. 80—Shaw v. La Morte. 81—Herzenstein v. Strauss. 82—Hayeck v. Jacob. 83—Hayeck v. Jacob. 84—Wood v. Am Oil Cloth Co. 85—Tarshes v. Baum. 86—Pennsylvania R R Co v. N E Transp Co. 87—Biddle v. Burrell. 88—Matter of Salant (Sandler & Shebar.) 89—Stein v. Whitman. 90—Matter of Ney. 91—Shapiro v. Shapiro. 92—Norrenchild v. Gotteaman. 93—Miller v. U S Trust Co. 94—Bones v. Bones. 95—Full v. Barrett. 96—Zutty v. Rich. 97—Diamond v. Diamond. 98—John C Orr Co v. Faultless Const Co. 99—Spirn v. Ladinski. 100—People ex rel Fleming v. Cohalan. 101—Blomberg v. Blomberg.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Weeks, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT — Chambers. — Cohalan, S. Estates: Harry Heller, Wolf Kronenthal. Wills for probate: George H Hall, Joseph H. Porter, Elizabeth Donnelly, M R Soloman, M A C Smith, C D Cornell, M Roese, E Stonnard, C A Stevens.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT.—Weeks, J. Muller v. Snyder—Joseph D Kelly, Hochstein v. Brown—Peter J Everett. N Y Life Ins Co v. Burch Realty Co—Arthur D Truax.

SUPREME COURT.—Guy, J. Burton v. Odell —Monroe Goldwater.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT.—Weeks, J. Rudolph Hilpolsteiner v. Isidor Selinka—Abraham L Katlin. Guarantee Trust Co v. Charles W O'Connor—Patrick J McMahon.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J. Giuseppe Bozzenitt v. John Pangiega et al—Alphonse G Knoeble.

CITY COURT.—Green, J. Michael Seldis v. Domnic Di Girolanlo—S De Young, Lena Wein v. Rebecca Haims and Henry Scharf—Sol De Young.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Crane, J. Litigated motions: 1—Mary Miseaufeki v. Joseph Miseaufeki. 2—Nelson v. Dickson et al. 3—Matter of New York Consolidated Railroad Co. and New York Municipal Railway Corporation v. Droeket et al. 4—Keeley v. Werner et al. 5—Schorr v. Weinfeld et al. 6—Reck v. Jeffo et al. 7—Bessie Piance v. Samuel Piance. 8—German Savings Bank v. Charles Frosch et al. 9—Thomas Scanlon v. William Henderson, Inc. 10—Matter of Fisk Av. (Queens.) 11—Bowery Savings Bank v. Kramer et al. 12—Hiederhe v. Haussman et al. 13—Remming v. Cramer. 14—Gurnes v. Ramme. 15—Mary Seitz v. Otto Seitz. 16—Anna Lane v. John V. Lane. 17—Matter of Irene Von F. Burbank. 18—Matter of Herrmann v. Pope (supplementary.) 19—People ex rel. Edison Electric Illuminating Co. v. Frederick Kernochan et al 20—John Hayes v. Bridget Boyce. 21—Maria L. Autenrieth v. Baron et al. 22—Matter of Ignatz Kusiak. 23—Matter of arbitration (Harrison & Briggs.) 24—Journey v. Schwank et al. 25—Mensie v. Goldfeder. 26—Sloane v. Carroll et al. 27—Morris Dick v. Waldo, as Commissioner. 28—Rosen v. Schencker. 29—Frederick E. Boardman v. Ethel C. Boardman. 30—Matter of Mary Ann Carney v. Charles Dunn. 31—Napoleone Carabba v. Pistro Cane and another. 32—Napoleone Carabba v. Pistro Cane and another. 33—Burdi v. Giordene.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Benedict, J. Ex parte business.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Tiernan, J. Stanley Simpson, Julius Steffins, John Carroll, Abraham Barrell, Daniel Valenti, Abe Connors.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part III.—Sallisbury, J. Archie Laskowitz, Louis Papp, John Smith, Louis Fox, Jr., Martin O'Bruno, Tony Larri, Max Weinstein, Jacob Korensky, Morris Micnsky.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Ketcham, S. Wills of J. C. Herman Trost, Alice Regan, William H. Zehr, John R. Wilmer, Bridget Macy, Michael H. Kapanklewicz, Catherine Flynn, Maria Tag, Emma E. Foster. Administration of Margaret Green. Accounting of Terence McKee, Lizzie Kammerer.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The following is the forecast for Monday and Tuesday, as issued by the United States Weather Bureau, for the cotton and grain States:

North and South Carolina—Fair and somewhat cooler Monday. Tuesday probably fair; moderate southwest winds.

Georgia—Local showers Monday and Tuesday; light to moderate southwest winds.

Florida—Local showers Monday and Tuesday; light southeast winds.

Alabama and Mississippi—Local showers Monday and probably Tuesday; light southeast winds.

Louisiana—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; light southeast winds.

Eastern Texas—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; light to moderate southeast winds.

Western Texas—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

Utah, Oklahoma, and Arkansas—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

Ohio—Generally fair Monday; slightly cooler in south portion. Tuesday probably fair; warmer in north portion; moderate to brisk northeast to southeast winds.

Indiana—Fair Monday; slightly cooler in south portion. Tuesday probably showers; warmer in north portion; moderate northeast to southwest winds.

Illinois—Fair in south, showers and warmer in north portion Monday. Tuesday fair; moderate southeast to northeast winds.

Michigan—Fair Monday; Tuesday probably showers; slowly rising temperature; moderate northeasterly to easterly winds.

Wisconsin—Occasional showers Monday and Tuesday; slowly rising temperature; moderate northeasterly to easterly winds.

Minnesota—Fair in western and showers in eastern portion Monday; warmer in northeastern portion; Tuesday probably fair and warmer; moderate easterly winds.

Iowa—Occasional showers Monday and probably Tuesday; warmer in northern portion Monday.

Missouri—Fair in southern and probably showers in northern portion Monday; Tuesday fair.

North and South Dakota—Fair and warmer Monday; Tuesday fair; warmer in eastern portion.

Nebraska—Fair, except showers in eastern portion, Monday; warmer in northern portion; Tuesday fair.

Kansas—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:05|Sun sets..7:05|Moon sets..12:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:58	3:17	8:52	9:55
Governors Island	3:27	3:50	9:36	10:37
Hell Gate	5:17	5:40	11:16	12:17

Arrived—Sunday, Aug. 10.

SS New York, Southampton, Aug. 2.
SS Columbia, Glasgow, Aug. 2.
SS Montserrat, Cadiz, July 30.
SS Nickerie, Pernambuco, July 30.
SS Kinross, Cardenas, July 3.
SS Hoyle Bank, Inagua, Aug. 3.
SS Elg, Amherst, N. S., Aug. 7.
SS Barbara, Messina, July 19.
SS Eugenia, Trieste, July 10.
SS Yaruez, San Juan, July 26.
SS Rochambeau, Havre, Aug. 2.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Aureole	Hamburg	July 15
St. Javary	Barbados	July 27
Cincinnati	Southampton	July 30
Finland	Boulogne	Aug. 2
Minnehaha	London	Aug. 2
Momus	New Orleans	Aug. 6
Potsdam	Boulogne	Aug. 2
S. V. Luckenbach	San Juan	Aug. 6
San Juan	San Juan	Aug. 6
Val Salice	Sicily	July 23
Albingua	Inagua	Aug. 6
Antilla	Tampico	Aug. 4
El Occidente	Galveston	Aug. 5

DUE TO-MORROW.

Czar	Libau	July 26
Taormina	Naples	July 30
Tivives	Port Limon	July 4
Herman Frasch	Sabine	Aug. 6
Louisiane	Havre	July 31
Cerea	Naples	July 31
Concho	Galveston	Aug. 6
Havana	Havana	Aug. 9
Strathallan	Shields	Aug. 1

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Oceanic	Southampton	Aug. 6
Patria	Patras	July 30
Francisco	Hull	July 30
Memphian	Manchester	Aug. 4
Tonawanda	Liverpool	July 30
El Dia	Galveston	Aug. 7
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Aug. 10

DUE THURSDAY.

Main	Bremen	Aug. 2
Carpathia	Gibraltar	Aug. 5
Yeddo	Algiers	July 31
Trinidad	Quebec	Aug. 8
Zacapa	Santa Marta	Aug. 5
Advance	Cristobal	Aug. 7
Stephano	Halifax	Aug. 12
Orotava	Bermuda	Aug. 12
Kingston	Jamaica	Aug. 9
Algonquin	S. Domingo	Aug. 6
Boniface	Para	Aug. 2
Tagus	Kingston	Aug. 9
Comus	New Orleans	Aug. 9
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Aug. 11

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Montserrat, Havana		

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Pannonia, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mayaro, St. Vincent	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nassovia, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Santu, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam		10:00 A.M.
Manchioneal, Port Antonio		12:00 M.
Caribbean, Cartagena		1:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Stampalia, Naples		

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Savole, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Caronia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Caracas, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Kingston	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, S. Domingo	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Tapajos, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Moldegard, Havana		1:00 P.M.
Curityba, Nuevitas		1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Colorado, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Adriatic, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Abinga, Haiti	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
El Siglo, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
United States, Copenhagen		2:00 P.M.
Re d'Italia, Naples		11:00 A.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

New York, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Nickerie, Barbados	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Austrian Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Roma, Azores		3:00 P.M.
Telling, Santos		12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of sailing.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 252 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS San Juan, Galveston to New York, was 214 miles S. at noon.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 228 miles N. of Tybee Bar at noon.

SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 234 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.

SS Dakotan, Puerto Mexico to New York, was 270 miles S. at noon.

SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 173 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

BROW HEAD.

SS Vaderland, New York to Antwerp, was 250 miles S. W. at 8:30 A. M.; due Dover to-day. Red Star Line.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS K. Aug. Victoria, at Plymouth, Aug. 10.
SS Carmania, at Queenstown, Aug. 10.
SS Narragansett, at London, Aug. 10.
SS California, at Moville, Aug. 10.

Sailed.

SS Mauretania, from Queenstown, Aug. 9.
SS Kroonland, from Dover, Aug. 9.
SS Cameronia, from Moville, Aug. 9.
SS Nieuw Amsterdam, from Boulogne, Aug. 9.
SS St. Paul, from Cherbourg, Aug. 9.
SS President Grant, from Southampton, Aug. 10.

Passed.

SS Minnetonka, New York to London, passed Brow Head.
SS Pennsylvania, New York to Hamburg, passed the Lizard.
SS City of Delhi, Calcutta to New York, passed Gibraltar.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close in New York at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru.....Aug. 11
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Tacoma)—Seattle Maru.Aug. 14
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline.Aug. 14
Tahiti, Cook Islands, and New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Tahiti..Aug. 15
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, and New Zealand (except Parcel Post).....(via San Francisco)—Ventura .....Aug. 21
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Niagara .....Aug. 20
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport .....Aug. 31

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, July 11; Sydney, July 12; Hongkong, July 12; Shanghai, July 15; Auckland, July 17; Wellington, July 18; Yokohama, July 22, and Honolulu, Aug. 1—which arrived at San Francisco per steamers Shinyo Maru and Tahiti, were dispatched east at 10:20 A. M. and 4 P. M. Aug. 7, and are due in New York on the mornings of Monday, Aug. 11, and Tuesday, Aug. 12, respectively.

On Steamship Piers.

Double postage is required except for Sea Post vessels. Whenever mail vessels of the American, Cunard, French, Hamburg-American, North German Lloyd, White Star, New York and Cuba Mail, New York and Porto Rico, Panama, and Red D Lines sail between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., supplementary mails are opened on the steamship piers one and a half hours before sailing time and close ten minutes before sailing time. There is no pier supplementary mail for the Cunard Wednesday steamers sailing at 9 A. M., but supplementary mail, prepaid double postage, is accepted at the Foreign Station after the close of the regular mail and up to 10:30 P. M.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

50c MOONLIGHT EXCURSION
Up the Hudson
Wednesday, Aug. 13th
—ON—
Popular Steamer ADIRONDACK Peoples Line
Steamer leaves Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., at 7:30 P.M.; West 132d St., 8:15 P. M.
Returning about midnight.
Dining Room—Cafe—Dancing
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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

One of the noteworthy things about last week's stock market was the extent to which it seemed to be ignoring the unfavorable news regarding the corn crop. The more authoritative of the estimates of the damage which had been done by the long lack of rainfall in several of the most important corn-producing States were fully borne out by the Government crop report issued on Friday, but neither on that day nor on any other day last week did the stock market show real concern over the impairment of the outlook for this very important crop. Quite possibly it may appear later that the reduction in the corn crop indicated in this month's Government report and by the continuance since that report was compiled of unfavorable conditions in a large part of the corn belt deserved more attention than the stock market gave to it. It would be safer, however, to conclude that such was the case, were it not true, speaking broadly, that each year makes harm to any one crop a less important matter to the business community of the country as a whole. Our agricultural production bulks so large that it takes more than even a substantial falling off in any one crop from the production of the previous year to bring anything like disastrous results. Despite the vicissitudes attending one crop or another, the total value of our crops increases from year to year almost invariably the bounty of nature, with some crops making up what is lacking in others. This experience is being well illustrated this year. The very Government report which showed a falling off of about 300,000,000 bushels in the expected corn yield showed that the wheat crop is coming this year to within a few million bushels of the record production of that cereal. Only the pessimist would call the crop outlook as a whole bad, and, to judge by the recent course of grain prices, the farmer will be better pleased in the long run with the result of his corn harvest than he would be if that crop were much larger than it promises to be. That in itself, of course, is no reason not to regret the loss from earlier expectations, which has been brought about through the unfavorable weather of recent weeks, but the final test will come in the answer to the question whether the harvests have been abundant for our own needs, with a surplus with which to contribute to the needs of other markets. So far only one answer can be given to this question, and so long as it is answered in the affirmative only secondary importance attaches to the question whether or not this year's yields of individual crops fall short of the best records of the past.

We have been doing so well in our trade with other countries that it seems almost too much to hope that we should continue to do as well, but there is yet no reason for suspecting that we shall not. As matters stand to-day, we are going to have a large exportable surplus of farm products, with the chance of selling them at very good prices. In this field the war which ravaged southeastern Europe for so many months will bring indirect advantage to those, including ourselves, who are called upon to make good the increased deficit in European grain production which will result from that war. And it should prove true, also, ultimately, whatever its immediate effects will be, that the changes which the country proposes making in its tariff system will benefit instead of harming our trade with other countries. A world-wide slowing down in trade has seemed to many a necessary consequence of certain of the conditions which have lately prevailed, but there appear to be offsets to the forces of reaction in this field which thus far at least have maintained business on an active scale. The drift of current comment shows clearly that there is seen in this something of an anomaly, considering the handicaps under which business has been done, including unusually high money rates, uncertainty regarding tariff changes, and other factors. The annual survey of trade conditions by the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago, which is being issued to-day, says that business is being conducted with a degree of confidence which is remarkable. It is not only remarkable, but, as the bank remarks, reassuring as well. It is a question of judgment how far the readjustments, which have undoubtedly been called for by the experiences through which the world has passed lately and which this country has shared along with others, can be accomplished without any large curtailment of the existing volume of business. It would take a very considerable curtailment, indeed, to bring about depression, and up to this time there is nothing to indicate that such further curtailment is at hand. New enterprises have been checked, but current demand for goods has been reduced little, if at all. The outcome of the crops will, of course, have important bearing on this question, but in this aspect they have to be considered as a whole rather than with a view to any one product. The market seemed justified, therefore, in regarding the decline in the condition of corn, not alone, but in connection with the good prospects for other crops. The outlook is particularly good for wheat and cotton.

Closely connected with the production of the crops is the financing of the marketing of them. This question also was under active discussion last week, owing in no small part to the plans being laid by the Secretary of the Treasury to assist the banks in crop moving. The arrangements tentatively agreed upon after the Secretary's conferences with Southern and Western bankers call for the gradual release to the banks of the cash which the Treasury proposes to distribute. That will be much better than would be the immediate deposit of the entire amount which the Treasury expects to turn over to the banks. If released to the market sooner or more rapidly than this cash were needed the proposed increase in Government deposits might encourage credit expansion, which in the long run might do more harm than good, and which almost to a certainty would make a difficult situation when the date arrived for the Treasury to withdraw this cash from the banks. The movement of the product of the soil to market has been large, and this has not been without great advantage not only in bettering our position in foreign trade, but also in relieving the banks of too much work in the way of carrying supplies held over from last year's crops. The farmer would often, if he had his way, withold his product until consumers were reduced by desperation to the payment of abnormally high prices, and this disposition is given much encouragement by some of those in public office as well as by many outside of it. The proposals for farmers' money in one form or another, which has been advanced at Washington since the Currency bill was under discussion, have amounted in effect to proposals to withhold the crops from market. Fortunately the thing is not possible on any large scale, but nothing ought to be done which would encourage attempts in that direction even on a relatively small scale, considering the volume of the crops as a whole. Such encouragement might be afforded were the Treasury to put out money faster than it was actually needed in the crop districts. It is gratifying, therefore, that the plans laid indicate that the wisdom of adjusting the Treasury's release of cash to the legitimate needs of the sections which it is designed to serve is recognized by the officials in charge of the proposed transfer of cash from the Treasury to the banks.

Foreign affairs contributed a considerable quota to the developments of the past week bearing broadly on the financial situation. The conclusion of peace among the Balkan States, erstwhile allies in the fight against Turkey, but more recently antagonists in a struggle over the spoils of war, did not fully clear up the Balkan situation from the military point of view, thanks to the recent seizure by Turkey of the opportunity which was offered by the falling out among its foes with whom Turkey had already made peace. The fact that Turkey so easily violated the Treaty of London, signed with the approval of the great powers, shows clearly enough that the markets were justified in the disposition which they showed to see this situation actually cleared up before dismissing the Balkan question from its mind as a market influence. The difficulty has been reduced to a relatively narrow compass, but it seems an open question whether the return of money which has been withheld from the European markets can be counted upon until the disputed territory has been allotted under conditions which promise to be reasonably permanent. The gold which is said to have been hoarded on the Continent, particularly in France, on account of concern over the Balkan situation, has been looked to as a source of much relief for the European money market so soon as that concern should be dispelled. This hoarded gold has been estimated at a very large figure, and its return to the channels of trade would be a development of large importance in the money markets. It is only natural, perhaps, to wonder at this stage whether gold has been hoarded in as large amount as has been assumed, and, if it has been, if it is likely to come into sight again rapidly.

Under our Treasury system gold has been openly hoarded by the Government for long time past, and now to a much larger extent even than the present state of the law would seem to make necessary. The proposed temporary release of part of this hoarded cash to the banks has very reasonably been looked upon as a factor of large consequence in this Fall's money market. The estimates of the gold hoarded abroad exceed the amount of cash which our own Treasury proposes to release, but that gold if returned to the market would not be returned with the idea of withdrawing it at any specific time in the future. If it is really about to return to the market its effect should be large. As matters now stand, however, it would seem that this process, even if it is already under way, is likely to be carried on only slowly. Even thus its ultimate effect may be better than if the change were made rapidly. In the case of the cash distribution which is proposed here it is to be hoped that the bankers who receive it keep clearly in mind that it is placed at their disposal only for a realtively short time.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Gould & Curry	.03
Alpha Con.	.01	Hale & Norcross	.08
Andes	.04	Julia	.01
Belcher	.24	Mexican	.40
Best & Belcher	.06	Occidental Con.	.70
Caledonia	1.20	Ophir	.17
Challenge Con.	.06	Savage	.11
Chollar	.01	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.10	Sierra Nevada	.06
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.09
Crown Point	.20	Yellow Jacket	.18

TONOPAH.

Belmont	6.42½	Comb. Fraction	.03
Jim Butler	.06	D'field Daisy	.02
McNamara	.12	D'field Bl. B	.02
Midway	.48	Florence	.25
Mispah Exten.	.44	G'field Con. M.	1.50
Montana	1.02½	G'field Merger	.14
North Star	.84	Jumbo Exten.	.12
Rescue Eula	.18	Lone Star	.01
Tonopah Merger	.71	Silver Pick	.02
West End	1.15	Vernal	.06
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.87
Atlanta	.14	Round Mountain	.53
Booth	.01	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.03	Manhattan Con.	.06
		Man. Big Four	.41

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	5½	5¾	Jackpot	4¾	5¼
Elkton	56	56¾	McKinney	56	56¾
El Paso	291	300	Old Gold	1	2½
Findlay	2¼	2½	Portland	95¾	98
Gold Dol.	6	6¼	Vindicator	85	89
Isabella	11½	12	R. B. H.	4½	5

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The following were the daily rates on call and time loans last week:

	On Call.	Renewal Rate.	60 Days.	90 Days.	Six Months.
Aug.	4.2 @2½	2¼	3½@4	4½@4¾	5¾@6¼
Aug.	5.2½@2½	2¼	3½@4	4½@4¾	5½@5¾
Aug.	6.2½@2½	2¼	3½@3¾	4½@5	5½@5¾
Aug.	7.2½@2½	2¼	3½@3¾	4½@4¾	5½@6
Aug.	8.2 @2½	2¼	3¼@3½	4½@4¾	5¼@5¾

Week's Range.—On call, 2@2½; renewal rate, 2¼; 60 days, 3¼@4; 90 days, 4¼@5; six months, 5¼@6¼.
Same Week Last Year.—On call, 2½@3; renewal rate, 2¾; 60 days, 3½; 90 days, 5¾@6; six months, 4¾.
Year to Date.—On call, 1@7; renewal rate, 2¾; 60 days, 2½@6; 90 days, 3½@6; six months, 3¼@6¾.
Same Period Last Year.—On call, 1¾@5; renewal rate, 2½; 60 days, 2@3¾; 90 days, 2¼@4; six months, 3@4¾.

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATE.

	London. Short.	3 Months.	Berlin.	Paris.
Aug. 4	3⅞	4	4¾	3⅝
Aug. 5	3⅞	4	4¾	3⅝
Aug. 6	3⅞	4	4¾	3¾
Aug. 7	3⅝@3⅞	3⅞@4	4⅝	3⅝
Aug. 8	3⅝@3⅞	3⅞@4	4¾	3¾

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	4½%	Apr. 17, 1913
Bank of France	4	Oct. 31, 1912
Bank of Germany	5	Nov. 14, 1912
Bank of Holland	4	June 25, 1913
Bank of Belgium	5	Oct. 16, 1912
Bank of Austria	6	Nov. 15, 1912
Bank of Italy	6	Oct. 31, 1912
Bank of Switzerland	5	Nov. 27, 1912
Bank of Russia	5½	Oct. 28, 1912
Bank of Spain	4½	Sept. 24, 1908
Bank of Portugal	6	Jan. 9, 1908
Bank of Sweden	5½	Nov. 14, 1912
Bank of Norway	5½	Mar. 23, 1912
Bank of Denmark	5½	Nov. 15, 1912
Bank of Bengal	3	July 3, 1913
Bank of Bombay	3	July 17, 1913

STERLING EXCHANGE.

	Demand. High.	Low.	60 Days. Close.	Cable. Close.
Aug. 4	$4.8665	$4.8650	$4.8665	$4.8310	$4.8705
Aug. 5	4.8665	4.8660	4.8665	4.8310	4.8710
Aug. 6	4.8665	4.8655	4.8655	4.8278	4.8675
Aug. 7	4.8660	4.8650	4.8660	4.8305	4.8705
Aug. 8	4.8675	4.8665	4.8665	4.8315	4.87

Week's Range.—Demand, $4.8660@$4.8675; sixty days, $4.82⅞@$4.8315; cable, $4.8675@$4.8710.
Same Week Last Year.—Demand, $4.8710@$4.8735; sixty days, $4.8430@$4.8460; cable, $4.8740@$4.8775.
Year to Date.—Demand, $4.8485@$4.8790; sixty days, $4.8060@$4.8370; cable, $4.8610@$4.8865.
Same Period Last Year.—Demand, $4.8630@$4.8785; sixty days, $4.8315@$4.8495; cable, $4.8680@$4.8820.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Aug. 4	Par	Par	*10c	†50c
Aug. 5	Par	*5c	*15c	†50c
Aug. 6	Par	*10c	*20c	†50c
Aug. 7	Par	*10c	*20c	†50c
Aug. 8	Par	*20c	*20c	†40c

*Discount. †Premium.

GOLD PREMIUMS.

	Madrid.	Lisbon.
Aug. 4	8.20	16.00
Aug. 5	8.25	16.00
Aug. 6	8.20	17.00
Aug. 7	8.05	17.00
Aug. 8	8.20	17.00
Aug. 9	8.20	17.00

GOLD AND SILVER BARS IN LONDON.

	Gold Bar. s. d.	American Eagles. s. d.	Bar Silver. d.
Aug. 4	77 9	76 4½	27 5-16
Aug. 5	77 9	76 4½	27 5-16
Aug. 6	77 9	76 4½	27¼
Aug. 7	77 9	76 4½	27¼
Aug. 8	77 9	76 4½	27 3-16
Aug. 9	77 9	76 4½	27 3-16

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consols.	French Rentes.	Imp. Gr.	Ger. Bs.	Rus. Bs.	Turk. 4s.
Aug. 4	73	86f 67½c	73	90	83	
Aug. 5	73⅛	87f 05c	73	90	83	
Aug. 6	73⅛	87f 80c	73	89⅝	83	
Aug. 7	73⅜	87f 47½c	74	90	84½	
Aug. 8	73⅝	87f 42½c	74	90	84½	
Aug. 9	73 15-16	87f 30c	74	90	85½	

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Paris. F. C.	Berlin. M. Pf.
Aug. 4	25 24½	20 46
Aug. 5	25 24½	20 46
Aug. 6	25 25	20 46½
Aug. 7	25 25	20 46½
Aug. 8	25 25	20 46½
Aug. 9	25 25	20 46½

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Aug. 4	96 13-16	95⅝	99⅜	98⅝
Aug. 5	95 1-16	94 3-16	..	..
Aug. 6	94 13-16	94	..	..
Aug. 7	94⅝	94	..	..
Aug. 8	94 9-16	94 5-16	..	..
Aug. 9	94	93⅞	..	..

Week's Range.—September, high, 94⅝@96 13-16; low, 93⅞@95⅝; December, high, 98⅝; low, 99¼.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Aug. 4	84¼	87⅝	92⅜	91	96½	96¾
Aug. 5	87½	86	91⅜	89⅞	96⅜	95
Aug. 6	86⅛	85¾	90⅜	89⅛	95⅝	94⅝
Aug. 7	86¼	85⅞	90¼	89⅝	..	..
Aug. 8	86½	85⅞	90¼	89¾	95⅜	94⅞
Aug. 9	86 1-16	85½	90⅛	89⅛	94⅞	94¼
Week's range	89¼	85½	92⅜	89⅛	98⅛	94¼

CORN.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Aug. 4	71½	69⅝	68¼	66¼	70	68⅛
Aug. 5	70¼	68⅞	67⅜	65⅜	69	67½
Aug. 6	70⅜	68⅝	67½	65¼	69¼	67½
Aug. 7	70⅞	69	68⅛	66⅜	68⅝	67⅜
Aug. 8	72⅜	70⅞	67⅝	66½	69½	68⅜
Aug. 9	73	71⅛	68	66⅜	69½	68½
Week's range	73	68⅝	68¼	65¼	70	67½

OATS.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Aug. 4	43¾	41¾	40	44½	49	47¼
Aug. 5	42⅝	41	44⅞	43⅝	47⅞	46⅜
Aug. 6	42	41⅛	44⅜	43⅜	47¼	46⅛
Aug. 7	42¼	41⅛	44½	43½	47½	46⅝
Aug. 8	42⅝	42¼	44⅞	44½	47⅝	47⅜
Aug. 9	42⅜	41⅝	44½	43½	47½	46⅛
Week's range	43¾	41	40	43⅝	49	46⅜

PORK.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
Aug. 4	20.65	20.30	19.27	18.97
Aug. 5	20.70	20.35	19.15	19.05
Aug. 6	20.65	20.42	19.25	19.00
Aug. 7	20.90	20.60	19.45	19.45
Aug. 8	20.90	20.80	19.45	19.25
Aug. 9	20.85	20.55	19.40	19.25
Week's range	20.90	20.30	19.45	18.97

COTTON.

	Aug. High.	Aug. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
Aug. 4	11.66	11.49	11.14	11.04
Aug. 5	11.60	11.53	11.11	10.99
Aug. 6	11.65	11.57	11.15	11.00
Aug. 7	11.77	11.60	11.20	11.05
Aug. 8	11.85	11.65	11.20	11.07
Aug. 9	11.75	11.57	11.30	10.96
Week's range	11.85	11.49	11.20	10.96

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.
Aug. 4	11.09	11.00	11.10	11.00
Aug. 9	11.05	10.94	11.05	10.95
Aug. 6	11.09	11.00	11.09	10.97
Aug. 7	11.16	11.01	11.15	11.02
Aug. 8	11.17	11.03	11.15	11.04
Aug. 9	11.07	10.92	11.05	10.92
Week's range	11.17	10.92	11.15	10.92

Provisions.

LARD.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
Aug. 4	11.47	11.25	11.55	11.35
Aug. 5	11.45	11.35	11.55	11.42
Aug. 6	11.50	11.37	11.57	11.47
Aug. 7	11.47	11.37	11.55	11.45
Aug. 8	11.47	11.37	11.57	11.47
Aug. 9	11.37	11.17	11.47	11.25
Week's range	11.50	11.17	11.57	11.25

RIBS.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
Aug. 4	11.42	11.12	11.30	11.05
Aug. 5	11.30	11.17	11.25	11.12
Aug. 6	11.30	11.10	11.25	11.12
Aug. 7	11.20	11.07	11.22	11.07
Aug. 8	11.20	11.10	11.20	11.07
Aug. 9	11.17	11.00	11.17	11.00
Week's range	11.42	11.00	11.30	11.00

Highest and lowest prices for the more active of the above commodities thus far this year have been as follows:

	Highest, 1913.		Lowest, 1913.	
Wheat, No. 1	$1.04	June 16	.97⅛	Mar. 17
Wheat, No. 2	1.16	Apr. 18	.95	Aug. 7
Corn	.80	Aug. 8	.57	Jan. 8
Oats	.49	Aug. 2	.32½	Mar. 17
Flour	5.00	June 14	4.65	Jan. 2
Lard	11.95	July 18	10.00	Jan. 2
Pork	23.50	July 18	19.00	Jan. 10
Beef	24.00	Jan. 2	21.00	July 9
Coffee	.13¾	Jan. 2	.03⅝	July 9
Sugar	4.80	Jan. 2	4.20	Apr. 10
Iron	18.75	Jan. 2	15.87½	July 12
Steel billets	28.50	Jan. 8	26.00	July 1
Lead	4.45	Apr. 22	4.25	Jan. 8
Tin	51.12½	Jan. 15	39.35	July 8
Copper	17.22½	Jan. 2	13.50	June 23
Cotton	13.40	Jan. 2	11.70	Apr. 28
Print cloths	.04 1-16	Jan. 2	.03⅜	Apr. 29

Variations in 1912 were as follows: Wheat, No. 2 red, high, $1.27, May 10; low, 98c, Jan. 2. Corn, high, 94c, May 8; low, 64c, Dec. 29. Oats, high, 64½c, April 18; low, 38c, Nov. 15. Flour, high, $5.55, May 10; low, $4.60, Dec. 10. Lard, high, $12.60, Oct. 11; low, $9.10, Feb. 26. Pork, high, $20.75, May 10; low, $17, Jan. 5. Beef, high, $24, Dec. 23; low, $14.50, Jan. 2. Coffee, high, 15¾c, Oct. 17; low, 13⅞c, Jan. 13. Sugar, high, $5.80, Feb. 16; low, $4.65 Jan. 2. Iron, high, $18.75, Dec. 6; low, $14.75, Jan. 2. Steel billets, high, $27, Oct. 23; low, $19.50, March 3. Lead, high, 5.20c, Sept. 19; low, 4c, Feb. 5. Tin, high, 51.10c, Dec. 2; low, 42c, Jan. 13. Copper, high, 17.50c, Aug. 26; low, 13.65c, Feb. 5. Cotton, high, 13.40c, July 29; low, 9.90c, Jan. 2. Print cloths, high, 4 1-16c, Dec. 6; low, 3⅛c, Jan. 2.

$250,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company
Wisconsin Valley Division First Mortgage 6s
Due July 1, 1920
Secured by first lien by direct mortgage on main track at the rate of $11,474 per mile.
Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trustees in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut.
Price to yield 4.75%
COMPLETE DESCRIPTION WILL BE SENT UPON REQUEST.
CLARK, DODGE & CO.
BANKERS
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FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BOND
on the
Electric, Gas, Water and Steam Heating Plants
of a thriving Middle Western City. Replacement value appraised at over double outstanding bonds. Earnings officially reported at nearly two and a half times bond interest requirements. We will furnish full description on request and offer a limited amount of these bonds at par and interest.
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Preferred Stocks
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Members New York Stock Exchange.
We should be glad to submit list of short time notes and bonds which seem attractive to us for investment, and which net from 5% to nearly 7%.

Why Not Put Your Money
where it will best assist your own efforts to earn more? Do not let it loaf while you are toiling. We can place it in standard securities where it will be safe and where it will earn you a handsome income. The prices of the securities we suggest are now low and give every promise of future advancement.
Ask for List 18.
E. F. Hutton & Co.
Investment Department
Woolworth Building, New York

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
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Accounts of Banks, Corporations, Estates, Firms, Trustees and Individuals received, on which interest at current rates will be allowed.
Issues Letters of Credit and Drafts, available in all parts of the world.
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5½ to 6% Public Service Bonds
Gas, Electric Light, Street Railway combined and secured by one mortgage on all, in growing communities offer most attractive investments for large or small funds.
We offer bonds in amounts of $100 and up to yield above rates. Send or call for particulars.
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To Investors.
Well secured bonds bought at prevailing prices show a larger income yield than at any time in the past five years and should show a substantial profit in the near future, as we believe the turning point in the present depression has been reached. We can supply such bonds.
Particulars on application.
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We Make a Specialty of the Securities of Corporations Doing Business in the State of New Jersey.
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U. S. Radiator
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CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St., New York
Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds.
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

For Sale
$2,500 Swift & Co. 5s
2,000 Amer. Real Estate 6s, 1917
5,000 Greenhut-Siegel Cooper 6s
3,000 Pere Marquette 6s, 1912
5,000 St. Louis & San F. Equip 4½s, 1914
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Probable values are no longer acceptable to business; an era of precise values is at hand. Scientific valuation of public utilities will soon be required in the adjustment of rates.
Our valuations have been accepted by public service commissions as a basis for the issue of corporate securities.
Valuation is one of the important divisions of our work.
The J. G. White Engineering Corporation
New York
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Highest return possible with
Safety
can be had in the Cumulative Preferred Stock of long established manufacturing corporation, with factories and offices in East and West. NET assets more than twice amount of preferred stock. NET earnings four times preferred dividends. No bonds.
8% per annum, paid quarterly.
Stability of business, product, and security second to none. We invite the most exhaustive inspection and analysis. We solicit a visit to our establishment.
Complete particulars on request. Write OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, W 261 Times Downtown.

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INCORPORATED
CONSULTING and CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERS
PUBLIC SERVICE PROPERTIES FINANCED and MANAGED
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Utility Securities Bought and Sold.

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5½ to 6% First Mortgage Bonds
We own and offer absolute direct first mortgage bonds, to net 5½ to 6 per cent. These attractive investments are secured by direct first liens on the highest class of improved real estate.
S. W. STRAUS & CO., Incorporated
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Wanted
Otis Elevator Com.
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EXAMPLE No. 5330
$1,000 Invested on March 2nd, 1902.
Cash profits returned to date, $916.00.
Present income $132—4% on $3,300.00.
Showing increase in value of 330%.
Write at once for Circular E, describing similar investments now being offered.
New York Realty Owners
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Bayonne, N. J.
Commenced Business March 1st, 1888.
STATE, CITY AND COURT DEPOSITARY
Only Trust Company in New Jersey Clearing Through New York Clearing House.
Accommodations based on balances and responsibility.
Accounts maintained in principal cities.
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Allows Interest on Deposits. Guardian, Executor, Trustee, Administrator.

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Capital & Surplus, $30,000,000
Resources over $220,000,000

Astor Trust Company
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A conference with our Officers in regard to your trust business may result in straightening out many points which may be worrying you. Our booklet, "Trustee for Personal Trusts," mailed on request.
Trustee for Personal Trusts.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
The Franklin Society 4½%
Founded 1888. Under supervision of New York State Bank Department. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before August 31st earn from September 1st. Begin now or write for Booklet "A."
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MACKAY & CO.
Bankers
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Dealers in High Grade Bonds and Other Investment Securities.
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Individual Strength
Fortified by
Diversification
Today's prices offer the best opportunity in many years to obtain an average yield of over 5.25% combined with the safety of principal represented in the following investment suggestion:
$3,000 5% Municipal Bonds
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Successors to SPITZER & CO., EST. 1871
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New York Produce Exchange Bank
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Kings County E. L. & P. Stock & Bonds
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Safety Car Heating and Lighting
Union Carbide "Rights"
WANTED
Astor Trust Co.
National City Bank
International

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 9, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Adiron. El. P.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	49½	51
Do pref....	2,500,000	..	..	.....	16	19
Albany So. 5s	1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	98
A. G.&E.($50)	2,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 13	$75	$77
Do pf. ($50)	1,537,500	1½	Q	Aug 1, 13	$44	$46
Am. P. & Lt.	5,631,400	1	Q	Sep 1, 13	65	66
Do 6%cu.pf	5,631,400	1½	Q	July 1, 13	77	78
Do cp. war.	1,604,000	..	..	.....	12	15
Do6%nos.'21	2,199,100	3	S	F. & A.	96	98
Appal'n Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	8½	10
Do pref....	2,180,000	..	..	.....	48	50
Ariz. Power.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	8	11
Do pref....	850,000	..	..	.....	45	50
Ahev'el.&P. 1st s. f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	96
Au. & Syr. El. R.R., tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	Apr 15,13	96½	99
Aug.-Al. R. & E. s. f. 5s,'35	2,588,000	2½	S	J. & D.	87	92
Aug. Ry. & El 1st 5s of '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	908,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	..
Bir., R., L. & P. C. 4½s..	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	89	..
Do ref. ex5s '57	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	97½	100
Buf. Cr'n 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	103
Buff.G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	101
B. & L. E. 5s, '36	7,066,000	2½	S	M. & N.	20	50
B. & Lockp. 1st 5s, '38..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	98
B. & N. Falls E. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42..	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	..	98
Cal. El. Gen. Co. pf.....	600,000	1½	Q	July 1, 13	68	72
Capital Tr...	12,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 13	115¼	115⅝
Do 1st 5s, '47	5,680,000	2½	S	J. & D.	107⅜	109
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,502,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
C. M. L. & P. pf.	1,250,000	2½	S	M. & N.	55	65
Do 6s. 1940	1,800,000	1½	Q	July 1, 13	87½	92½
C. L. H. & P. 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97½	99½
Cl. Ry. 1st 5s, '31	5,475,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100
Co. G. & El. 1st 5s	13,603,000	2½	S	J. & J.	70	73
Co. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36.	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Do com....	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	95
Do pref....	840,000	1½	Q	July 1, 13	80	95
C. G., E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	11,564,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	87½
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2½	S	Jul 15, 13	72	73
Do 1st 5s, '33	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	100¾
Consum. Po. (Mich.) 5s, '36	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29..	9,528,000	2½	S	M. & N.	81	86
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	9,528,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97½
El. B. & S. pf	3,500,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 13	97½b	100
Ec.L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56.	1,883,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	99
El. Util. Cor. Do pf.	2,500,000	½	Q	J. & J.	26	32
	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 13	77	82
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90	93
Guan. P. & E.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Do pf....	1,500,000	1½	Q	Aug 15	65	71
Do 6s, '52..	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	87½	92½
Harwood El. 5s, '39.....	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
Helena L. & Ry. 1st 5s..	940,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	93½
Int. Ry. of B. B. Div. 5s, '31	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	103	104
L. & O. Div 1st 5s....	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	98
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s.....	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	98
E. & N. P. D. 1st 5s..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	..
Int. St. El. C. 1st 6s, '33..	466,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts...	18,315,000	2	S	J. & J.	65	67
J.C.,H. & P. 4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	75½	76¾
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	94
K. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	.....	15	20
Do pf.....	9,407,300	1½	Q	Mar 1, 13	30	40
Do 1st 5s.'58	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	83	86
Do cv. 6s,'12	5,478,000	3	S	M. & N.	88	90
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	102	103
K. C. E.4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	75	79
K. C. W. 5s.	1,650,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	91
K.C. Met. St. Ry. cn. 1st 5s, '13.....	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	95
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, 1926	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	90
K. G. & E. pf.	1,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 13	95b	98b
Do 5s of '52	3,089,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	96
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '33	1,959,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101	..
L. A.G.&E.5s	4,693,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	93
Mobile L. pf	852,000	1¾	S	Aug 15,13	88b	92b
Do 1st 5s,'46	1,636,000	½	Q	M. & N.	88	91
Montana Pr.	.....	½	Q	July 1, 13	39	40
Do pf.....	.....	1¾	Q	July 1, 13	97	100
Musk'e G. & E. pf	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Jun 16,13	91b	94b
Do 1st5s,'26	1,058,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	98
N. L. H. & P. c. t. 5s,'19	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	99
N. L. H. & P. c. t. 5s,'20	455,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	99
N. Y. West'r L.Gt.4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	78	82
Do d. 5s, '54	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, 1948	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	77½	78½
N. I. & Mont Pow. 1st 6s	4,462,000	3	S	F. & A.	55	62
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	10	14
Do pf.....	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 13	57	61
Do 1st6s,'31	4,700,000	3	S	J. & J.	87½	92½
N. St. Power Do pf.	5,975,000	..	Q	Jul 15, 13	71	73
N. Y. Tr. 5s	8,386,700	1¾	Q	J. & J.	99	99
Okla. Ry. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
Ont. P. sto'k & B. 1st 5s, '28	8,509,000	1¼	Q	Jun 2, 13	75	78
Oreg. El. Ry.	1,729,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	100
Do ref. 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98½
Or. R. & L. pf	850,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 13	90b	95b
Do 1st 5s,'24	1,044,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87½	92½
Por. Gen. El. 5s, '39	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Prescott & E 1st 6s,'40	250,000	3	S	J. & J.	88	91
Pub. S. Cor. ctfs.	19,970,440	1½	Q	Jun 30,13	103	104¼
Pub. U. Cor. ($50)	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 13	$50	$52
Do pf ($50)	500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 13	48	52
Queens Boro. G. & E. 5s of '52...	1,600,000	2	S	J. & J.	95	99
Rep.R.&L.Co Do pf.....	5,200,000	..	..	.....	19	20
Roch Ry&L5s tax ex. N. Y.	6,300,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 13	70	73
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s of '45..	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Rockl. L.&P. 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	79	81
Rockl'd (Ill.) E. 5s of '39.	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Rutland R.L. &P. 1st 5s, '46	1,504,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
St. Jo. (Mo.) R. L., H. & P. 5s	1,904,000	2½	S	M. & S.	85	95
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s	4,637,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	98
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s.....	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
SanDiegoCon G. & E. 1st 5s, '39..	1,150,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
SciotoVal.Tr. 1st 5s, '23..	3,425,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	92½
ScrantonEl5s	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96
Scran. Ry ($50)	2,951,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	..
Do pf.,($50)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf.,($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 13	62½	70
Do cons'32	1,100,000	1¼	Q	Jul 15, 13	99	101
Seattle Elec. Co. con5s, '29	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	97
Sea. Ltg. 5s.	4,321,500	2½	S	A. & O.	80½	92½
Sierra&SanF. Pow. 1st 5s.	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	86½	90
So. Cal. Ed. Co.	10,043,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	93
aS. W. U. Cor	15,000,000	½	Q	Jun 2, 13	30	35
Sou. Pow. 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99
Spok. & Inland E. 5s	3,996,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Sup. W. L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	1,600,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	83
Stan G & E ($50)	9,243,150	..	..	.....	$10	$11
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	2	Q	Jun 15,13	$36	$37
Tampa El.1st 5s	1,200,500	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
Tenn. R. L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	15½	16½
Do pf.....	10,250,000	1½	Q	Sep 2, 13	71	73
Tex. Tr.1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93
Unit. Elec. N. J. 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	78½	79½
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
United Util.. Do pf.....	5,000,000	..	..	.....	26	30
	1,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 13	97½b	102½b
Utah Sec. Cor	27,500,000	..	..	.....	14¼	15¼
Utica &M'h'k V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
Wash. R. & El.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 1, 13	91½	92½
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 13	88	90
Do con 4s, '51	10,643,000	2	S	M. & S.	82⅝	83
West'n Pow. Do 6% cum pf.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	14¼	16
Pub. U. Cor. ($50)	19,970,440	1½	Q	Jun 30,13	103	104¼
West. St. G. & E.....	3,503,000	..	..	.....	40	45

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 9, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Do pf.....	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 13	75	80
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '41.	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Wheel. El 5s, '41	1,206,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96½
Wh'l Tr. Co. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98½
Y'gst'n & O. R. 1st 5s,'35	1,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99¾	100

*Ex dividend.
a—Paid initial dividend of ¼% June 2, 1913.
b—And dividenus or interest accrued.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 9, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Am Bk Note Co. ($50)...	$4,500,000	1½	Q	Aug 15,13	43½	45
Do. pf. ($50)	4,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 13	49½	51
Am. Chicle...	6,000,000	1	M	Jul 21, 13	198	200
Do pref....	3,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 13	95	98
Am. Glue Co.	800,000	3	S	May 1, 13	96½	101½
Do pref....	1,600,000	4	S	Aug 1, 13	141	145
Am. Graph'e.	1,500,000	4	S	Mar 7, 13	..	50
Do pref....	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Aug 15,13	..	80
Am. Screw...	3,000,000	2½	Q	My 15, 13	..	145
Am. St. Fy.6s	2,455,000	3	S	A. & O.	98	100
Am. Type'r's	4,000,000	1	Q	Jul 15, 13	40	43
Do. pref....	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 13	93	96
Am. Writ. Pa.	9,500,000	..	..	.....	1	1¼
Ast. W'n'r Mls. & Dk. 6s,'41	480,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	105
Ayer'n Mills	8,000,000	4	S	July 1, 13	..	97
Atlas's Gum & Choc. Co.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	14¾	17
Do 6s.....	3,533,000	3	S	J. & J.	52	53
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.A.J.O	98½	99½
Bar. & Sm. C.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	2	10
Do. pref.. C.	1,250,000	..	..	Dec 1, 11	..	65
Bliss, E. W. Co.	1,250,000	2½	..	Apr 1, 11	79	81
Do. pref....	1,250,000	2	Q	July 1, 13	122	130
Bord. C. M..	21,250,000	4	S	Aug 15,13	113½	115x
Do pref....	7,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 15,13	105	106
Brad. Copper	6,000,000	..	..	.....	6⅝	6⅞
Do 6s.....	4,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	135	145
Do 7s, new.	2,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	175	180
Brown Shoe.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	42	48
Do pref....	6,000,000	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 13	85	90
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,13	130	133
Cen. Leather	30,000,000	..	..	1907	1½	3
Do pref....	1,267,200	3½	A	.....	20	25
Childs C	3,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 10,13	120	128
Do pref....	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Jun 10,13	98	102
Cluett-Pea..	3,000,000	..	..	.....	56	59
Do pref....	8,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 13	97	100
Com'ling-Tab-ulating Rec.	10,457,218	1	Q	Jul 10, 13	40	42
Do 6s.....	7,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	75	75¼
Com'ling-Tab-ulating Rec.	10,457,218	1	Q	Jul 10, 13	40	42
Do 6s.....	7,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	75	75¼
Con. R. Tire.	4,000,000	..	..	.....	72	90
Do pref....	1,140,500	..	..	.....	72	90
Contin. Can.	8,000,000	..	..	.....	39	40
Do pref....	5,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 13	77	86
D., L. & W. C.	6,500,700	2½	Q	Jul 15, 13	260	275
Em.-Brant'm.	30,000,000	..	..	.....	27	33
Do pref....	20,000,000	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 13	78	85
Hav. Tob....	20,000,700	..	..	.....	2½	4
Hav. Tob. pf.	4,703,800	..	..	.....	5	10
Houston Oil..	20,000,000	..	..	.....	17	18
Do pref....	..	..	..	Aug 1, 13	56	58
Int. Nickel...	38,000,000	2½	Q	Sep 2, 13	124	128
Do pref....	9,000,000	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 13	101	104
K. C. Stk'y'ds	8,250,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 13	..	75
Do 6s,'13	619,000	3½	S	M. & N.	99	100
Lanston Mon	6,200,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,13	79½	80
L. V. Coal Sales....	6,060,800	2½	Q	Jul 21, 13	190	200
Lima Loco C 1st 6s, 1932	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	95	99
Marconi Am. (new).	10,000,000	..	..	.....	4¼	4½
Merg. Lino..	12,797,800	3	Q	Jun 30,13	212	213
Monon. Coal 1st 5s, '36..	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	86	90
Otis Elevator	6,371,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 13	76	78
Do pref....	6,451,100	1½	Q	Jul 15, 13	96	98
Pope Mfg. Co.	4,000,000	1½	Q	.....	10	12
Do pref....	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 30,13	30	34
Proc & Gam.	12,000,000	2	Q	Jul 15, 13	190	..
Do pref....	2,250,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Pratt & Wh. pref.	1,225,000	1½	Q	Aug 15,13	100	102
Rem. Type..	10,000,000	..	..	.....	35	38
Do 1st pf...	1,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 13	97	100
Do 2d pf...	5,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 13	96	98
Royal Bak.	10,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,13	180	185
Do6s cum pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,13	102½	104
Saf. C.H.&L	10,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 13	111	113
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 13	290	300
Stern Bro pf	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 13	70	74
Temple Ir.	2,000,000	6	A	J. & J.	104½	105½
U. S. Env 5s	1,950,000	6	A	J. & J.	99½	100⅝
Do pref....	3,750,000	3½	S	Sep 2, 13	..	105⅜
Do comm'n	750,000	2½	S	Sep 2, 13	114	118
West. Pac 5s	49,925,000	cl½	Q	Aug 1, 13	58	62
Willys-Ov'l'd	20,000,000	cl½	Q	Aug 1, 13	85	92
Do pref....	5,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 13	85	92

b—Also an extra dividend of 4%, payable in common stock
c—Also extra dividend of 5%, payable Aug. 10.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 9, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Am. L. & Tr. Do pf.....	10,395,400	2½	Q	Aug 1, 13	345	352
	14,238,200	1½	Q	Aug 1, 13	104	106
Atl. G. 1st 5s	300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	..
B'klyn Boro. 1st 5s, '38..	500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	100
Buff. Gas....	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2	5
Buff. Gas. pf.	1,713,000	..	..	.....	10	..
Burlingt'n 1st 5s, '53..	.....	..	..	.....	92	95
C. Un. 5s, '27	3,500,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100⅝	102¼
Cities Serv...	5,493,430	5-12	M	Aug 1, 13	79½	80
Do pf.....	10,195,300	½	M	Aug 1, 13	72	73
Col. G. & F.	3,000,000	½	Q	Jun 1, 13	31	33
Col. G. & F. pf.	1,500,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 13	66	..
Con. Gas of N. J. 1st cn. 5s, '36.....	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
Con. Wat. Co. of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '39.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
Cumb. Co. deb. mtg. 5s,'30	905,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	92
Day. Gas. 5s.	1,200,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Den. G. & E.	7,001,300	¼	M	Aug 1, 13	220	..
Do gen.5s	6,000,300	2½	S	M. & N.	85	90
Den. Gas-Coal 1st 5s, '14..	8,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	90
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	2½	Q	Aug 15,13	116	120
Nat. Transit.	12,727,572	75c	Q	Jun 16,13	39	41
*N. Y. Tran.	5,000,000	10	Q	Jul 15, 13	310	315
*Nor. Pipe L.	4,000,000	$5	S	July 1, 13	98	103
Ohio Oil	15,000,000	$2	Q	Jun 20,13	135	137
Prs'r'd Stl C.	18,000,000	$2	Q	Jun 20,13	86	90
†Solar Refg.	500,000	$20	S	Jun 20,13	182	188
So. Pipe Line	10,000,000	$8	Q	Aug 30,13	236	242
So. Penn Oil.	2,500,000	$10	Q	Jun 30,13	202	207
S.W. P. P. L	3,500,000	$5	Q	My 31, 13	143	148
St. Oil (Cal.)	50,000,000	2.50	Q	Sep 15, 13	180	190
St. Oil (Ind.)	30,000,000	$5	Q	Aug 20,13	334	338
St. Oil (Kan.)	1,000,000	$10	Q	Jun 30,13	340	350
St. Oil (Ky.)	1,000,000	5	..	July 1, 13	415	425
St. Oil (Neb.)	800,000	$15	..	Jun 20,13	300	310
St. Oil (N. J.)	98,338,382	$5	Q	Jun 16,13	369	372
St. Oil (N.Y.)	15,000,000	$6	Q	Jun 16,13	150	152
St. Oil (Ohio)	3,500,000	$5	Q	Jun 28,13	275	285
Swan & F'ch.	300,000	$5	..	Mar 31,13	185	195
Tn. Tank L..	12,000,000	..	..	.....	70	72
Vacuum Oil..	15,000,000	$3	..	My 15, 13	173	176
Wash'ton Oil.	100,000	..	..	.....	28	32
Wat.-P. Oil..	400,000	..	..	.....	2000	..

a—Including 4% extra dividend.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 9, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am.....	18,116,502	6	..	Jun 30,13	22½	22¾
Conley Foil..	825,000	5	Q	Jun 15,13	260	280
John. T. & M.	300,000	3	Q	Jun 20,13	160	175
J. S. Young..	1,000,000	2	Q	Jul 15, 13	140	160
McA. & For.	3,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 13	190	200
P. R.-A. T..	1,999,400	5sc.	Q	Jun 5, 13	205	225
R. J. Rey'ds.	7,525,000	3	Q	July 1, 13	248	255
Tob. Prod...	10,000,000	5	..	Jan 1, 13	100	125
Tob. Prod.pf.	5,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 13	85	87
United C. S..	27,182,000	1¼	Q	Aug 15,13	83	84
Un. C. S. pf..	4,527,000	1¾	Q	Jun 16,13	110	115

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 9, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety..	$5,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 30,13	175	190
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Aug 15,13	290	300
City of N.Y.	500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 13	174	180
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 13	325	..
Continental .	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	890	915
Fidelity & C.	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	425	450
Fidel.-Ph'nix.	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	275	285
First Mg. Gu.	500,000	5	S	July 1, 13	128	132
Germ. All'ce	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	280	290
Germ. Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	520	530
Germ'a ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 13	310	325
Germ'ia Life.	200,000	15	S	Jul 24, 13	215	..
Hanov'r ($50)	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 13	185	200
Home Fire..	6,000,000	20	S	July 1, 13	385	390
Home L. & Tr. Co.	1,125,000	6	S	M. & N.	275	..
La'y's Mtg. Co	6,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 13	200	205
M'nh't'n Life	100,000	$13	S	F. & A.	370	..
Met. L. ($25)	2,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	150	170
Mtg.Bond Co.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,13	97	103
Nas.& Dutch.	400,000	4½	S	Feb 1, 13	130	140
Nat. Surety..	2,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 13	175	190
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co....	1,500,000	3	Q	July 1, 13	..	185
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun 15,13	..	93
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	15	S	July 1, 13	305	320
No.Hvert($25)	250,000	5	S	Apr, 1913	150	..
Prud'n'l ($50)	2,000,000	10	A	V	500	..
Realty Asso..	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15,13	105	110
St'yv'nt ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	150	160
U.S. Casualty	500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 13	190	200
U. S. Life....	264,000	7	S	J. & J.	90	105
U. S. (Fire) ..	400,000	3	S	Feb, 1913	80	90
Westchester..	300,000	20	S	Aug 1, 13	575	610
W'msb'g City	600,000	7	S	Feb 1, 13	220	240

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 9, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
America	1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 13	560	570
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 13	218	225
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	3	S	July 1, 13	135	140
Bowery	250,000	6b	Q	Aug 1, 13	400	..
Bronx Boro.	150,000	5	S	Jun 30,13	200	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July 1, 13	125	135
Century	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 13	215	230
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 13	625	650
Ch.-Ph. N'l..	2,225,000	2	Q	July 1, 13	170	178
Chelsea Ex..	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 13	130	150
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Sep 1, 13	375	395
Cit'z C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	July 1, 13	165	175
City (Nat'l..)	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 13	348	352
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 13	162	168
Colonial ....

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STOCK AND BOND SALES WEEK ENDED AUGUST 9

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

SALES WEEK ENDED AUG. 9	1,387,110
SALES WEEK ENDED AUG. 2	1,339,699
SALES WEEK ENDED AUG. 10, 1912	1,910,328
SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	52,812,987
SALES SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	79,637,105

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

SALES WEEK ENDED AUG. 9	$7,950,000
SALES WEEK ENDED AUG. 2	8,146,500
SALES WEEK ENDED AUG. 10, 1912	10,922,500
SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	327,078,300
SALES SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	472,448,500

All stocks dealt in on a percentage of par basis except Anaconda Copper, Batopilas Mining, Chino Copper, Goldfield Consolidated Mines, Great Northern Certificates for ore properties, Guggenheim Exploration, Inspiration Consolidated Copper, Miami Copper, Nevada Consolidated Copper, Ray Consolidated Copper, Tennessee Copper, and Utah Copper, which are quoted dollars per share. Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked thus, *. Highest and lowest prices at the week are also based on 100-share lots, except in cases where only odd lots of a stock have been traded in. The last prices given for stocks for which no range for the week is shown are the last previous sales. ‖Also an extra dividend of 2 per cent. §Including 2 per cent. extra and 3 per cent. in stock. On March 20 Colorado Fuel & Iron preferred paid 35 per cent. on account of back dividends.

Range for Year 1912. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1913. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date	Per Cent.	Period.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Range for Week Ended Aug. 9. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	W'ks Net Chge.	Closing Saturday, Aug. 9. Bid.	Asked.	Sales Week Ended Aug. 9, '13.
205	164¾	150	Jan. 29	139¾	Mar. 13	$12,000,000	June 2, '13	3	..	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	100	..	..	..	..	145	..	..	..	..
..	..	7¾	May 17	5½	July 9	19,840,000	.....	..	..	Allis-Chal. t. r., 5th pd.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92¾	60	17	July 28	12¾	June 10	16,050,000	..	..	..	Allis-Chal. pf. t. r., 5th pd.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63⅝	64½	80⅜	Jan. 2	61⅝	June 10	153,887,900	May 26, '13	1½	Q	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	71½	71½	71½	71½	17	..	..	..	..
104¼	98	57	Jan. 3	44	June 23	18,330,900	July 15, '13	1	Q	Am. Agr. Chemical Co.	100	69¾	72⅝	69¼	71⅞	83	+ 2⅜	71⅞	71⅞	103,250
77	46½	99	Jan. 2	92½	June 3	27,112,700	July 15, '13	1½	Q	Am. Agri. Chem. Co. pf.	100	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	587⅞	+ 2⅝	46	47¾	100
101¾	90	86	Mar. 6	72½	May 29	5,000,000	July 15, '13	1½	Q	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	94	94	94	94	100½	+ 1	92	94	100
107¾	91½	96¼	Jan. 4	90	June 7	4,600,000	June 30, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	70	70	70	70	97	..	71⅛	26¼	26¾	3,000
130	130	136⅜	Jan. 6	128	June 10	5,000,000	June 30, '13	2	Q	Am. Brake Shoe & F. Co.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	75	50	..
47¾	11¼	46⅞	Jan. 31	21	June 11	41,233,300	..	..	..	Am. Brake S. & F. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	94	..	..
120¾	90⅜	129½	Jan. 30	80½	June 10	41,233,300	July 1, '13	1⅝	Q	American Can Co.	100	132½	132½	132½	132¼	140½	+ 2½	131	133	100
63⅝	49⅝	70⅞	Jan. 2	56½	June 10	30,000,000	July 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Can Co. pf.	100	32	34⅛	32	33⅞	40⅞	+ 1⅛	33⅛	33¼	29,850
120	115	117	Mar. 5	108	June 10	30,000,000	July 1, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co.	100	92½	93⅝	92	93	119⅝	+ 1½	92⅜	93¼	3,900
60⅛	30⅜	48¾	Jan. 6	33¼	July 2	16,264,700	..	..	..	Am. Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	44½	46¼	44½	45½	60⅝	+ 1½	45½	45⅞	3,750
84⅝	75½	78½	Jan. 2	60¼	June 28	20,553,500	July 1, '13	1	SA	American Cities	100	37½	37½	37½	37½	22½	..	33¼	37½	497
85	85	75	June 11	75	June 11	1,500,000	Mar. 1, '13	3	SA	American Cities pf.	100	65¾	65¾	65	65	77	..	64½	65	400
98	84	87	Mar. 4	80	July 23	10,639,300	July 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Coal	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114	108¾	109¼	Jan. 15	105	July 23	2,500,000	July 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Coal Products	100	82	82	82	82	97	..	81½	83	10
60¼	45½	57⅝	Jan. 2	33½	June 12	20,237,100	June 1, '11	2½	..	American Coal Prod. pf.	100	103	105	101	101	110⅝	..	100	105	20
99¼	95	98	May 6	93⅛	June 17	10,198,600	June 1, '13	3	SA	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	41⅜	44½	41½	44	52⅝	+ 2⅝	43¾	44	10,300
220	160	186	Feb. 8	115	Aug. 9	18,198,000	July 1, '13	3	Q	American Cotton Oil Co. pf	100	..	..	..	..	93½	..	94	96	..
7¼	3	5⅞	Jan. 8	3½	July 9	11,274,100	..	..	..	American Express Co.	100	130	130	115	115	205	— 2¾	114⅜	118	425
84	20	28¼	Feb. 10	15⅜	June 10	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05	1	..	American Hide & L. Co.	100	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	4¼	..
80⅜	18	27⅝	Apr. 1	17	June 10	10,045,100	July 20, '07	1¾	..	American Hide & L. Co. pf	100	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	26½	+ ⅝	22⅜	23¾	100
17⅞	9¼	11½	Jan. 31	6⅞	June 10	16,750,000	..	..	..	American Ice Securities Co.	50	23¼	23⅜	23¼	23¼	25½	+ ⅜	22½	23	1,050
43	30	31½	Jan. 31	20½	June 10	16,750,000	Sep. '08	1¾	..	American Linseed Co.	100	..	..	..	..	9	..	14	9	300
47¼	31⅜	44¼	Jan. 6	27	June 10	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1¼	..	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	25½	25½	25½	25½	36¼	+ ⅞	24½	27	100
110½	103	106¾	Jan. 2	100	June 18	25,000,000	July 21, '13	1¾	Q	American Locomotive	100	31¼	33½	31½	32½	44⅝	+ 1⅝	32½	33¼	2,900
19¼	4¾	13	Jan. 3	7¼	Feb. 18	5,738,200	..	..	..	American Locomotive pf.	100	101¼	101¼	100¼	100¼	109¼	— ½	100	101	715
69¼	42	61½	Jan. 3	45½	June 10	8,838,900	May 2, '13	2½	SA	American Malt Corporation	100	8	8	8	8	18½	..	7¼	8½	100
91	66½	74⅜	Jan. 30	58½	June 10	50,000,000	June 16, '12	1	Q	American Malt Corpor'n pf.	100	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	67⅜	+ ¼	47	50	200
103⅜	102⅜	107	Feb. 7	97	June 6	50,000,000	June 2, '13	1¼	Q	American Smelt. & Ref. Co	100	64	66¼	64	65	84½	+ 1¼	64½	65	12,630
89½	84	86	Jan. 9	79½	June 12	30,000,000	July 1, '13	1¼	Q	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co. pf.	100	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	108⅞	+ ¾	101¼	102¾	340
203¼	125	193	Jan. 22	150	July 9	11,091,700	July 1, '13	1¼	Q	American Smelt. Sec. pf. B.	100	81¼	81¾	81¼	81¼	87⅝	..	81½	82	20
105	99	105	Jan. 21	100	June 6	3,940,300	July 1, '13	3	..	American Snuff Co.	100	159	165	159	162	170⅝	+ 3	160	165	1,200
44¾	26	40½	Feb. 3	25	June 9	16,218,000	June 20, '13	1½	Q	American Snuff Co. pf.new	100	..	..	..	..	100⅛	..	99	102	..
133½	113¼	118	Jan. 31	104⅜	June 12	45,000,000	July 1, '13	1½	Q	American Steel Foundries.	100	29	30	29	30	34½	+ 2	29½	31	670
124	115⅛	116⅝	Jan. 28	110¼	June 12	45,000,000	July 2, '13	1½	Q	Am. Sugar Refining Co.	100	110⅝	111¼	109⅞	110	127½	— 2	110	111½	1,410
78	66	66⅜	Jan. 30	59	Mar. 26	14,000,000	June 2, '13	2	Q	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	120	..	80⅜	84⅜	..
140¼	137⅜	140	Jan. 9	125½	June 10	344,331,000	July 15, '13	2	Q	Am Tel. & Cable Co.	100	60	60	60	60	115¼	123⅜	112	116¼	..
243½	241⅝	244¾	Jan. 2	200	June 6	40,242,400	June 2, '13	2	Q	American Tel. & Tel. Co.	100	128½	129½	128¾	129	146	+ ⅜	129	129¼	1,890
109	102	106	Apr. 26	98	July 18	1,298,700	July 1, '13	1½	Q	American Tobacco Co.	100	230	235	229⅞	229⅞	306	+ 5⅞	228	235	1,500
106¾	102¼	106⅛	Jan. 27	96	July 11	51,669,100	July 1, '13	1½	Q	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	98	..	..	..	..
99⅛	97½	99	Jan. 4	95	May 23	10,000,000	July 1, '13	1½	Q	Am. Tobacco Co. pf., new	100	99½	99½	99½	99½	105½	— ¼	98½	100	175
18	18	21	Apr. 17	16⅛	June 10	20,000,000	..	..	..	American Water Works pf.	100	..	..	..	..	95	..	..	..	..
94½	79	81	Jan. 3	74	May 3	40,000,000	July 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Woolen Co.	100	..	..	..	..	16½	26⅜	17	21	..
41⅝	25½	32¼	Jan. 2	16	Aug. 7	12,500,000	Apr. 1, '13	1	SA	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	76	89⅝	..	75	..
48	34	41¼	Jan. 2	30⅞	June 10	108,312,500	July 16, '13	1	SA	Am. Writing Paper pf.	100	37½	37½	37½	37½	39⅝	— 5	17	19½	5,500
127½	105½	120	Jan. 1	87	July 8	9,990,000	July 1, '13	75c	Q	Anaconda Cop. Min. Co.	25	35⅝	36½	35⅝	36½	41⅜	+ 1	36¼	36⅝	9,550
47	41½	43⅛	Feb. 19	42¼	Jan. 30	40,000,000	Apr. 15, '13	1½	Q	Assets Realization Co.	100	89	89	89	89	80	..	87	89	15
113⅛	103¼	106⅝	Jan. 6	92⅞	June 12	194,370,000	June 2, '13	1½	Q	Associated Oil Co.	100	..	..	..	..	43¾	..	..	..	..
104½	101¾	102½	Jan. 29	98	July 1	14,199,500	July 1, '13	1¾	Q	Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	100	96¼	97½	95⅝	96½	100	+ ⅛	96½	97½	8,630
148½	130⅜	133⅜	Jan. 9	112	June 11	67,557,100	July 10, '13	3½	SA	Atch., Topeka & S. F. pf.	100	98⅝	99	97¾	97¾	102⅜	+ ⅜	97¼	97⅞	2,300
60⅝	49	53½	Jan. 8	40	June 10	20,000,000	July 1, '13	1	SA	Atlantic Coast Line Co.	100	120⅜	121	120¼	121	146¾	+ ¼	121	121¼	945
108⅛	102⅜	105½	June 6	100¼	June 25	20,000,000	July 1, '13	1	SA	BALDWIN LOCO. WKS.	100	44	44¾	44	44	58	..	44	45	300
111⅞	101¼	106⅜	Jan. 22	90⅜	June 10	152,314,800	Mar. 1, '13	3½	SA	Baldwin Loco. Works pf.	100	104	104	104	104	105⅜	+ ⅞	103½	106	100
91	86⅛	88	Jan. 10	77¼	June 18	60,000,000	Mar. 1, '13	2	Q	Baltimore & Ohio.	100	96	97½	95⅜	96½	108¼	+ ⅞	96½	96¾	2,960
2⅜	1⅝	1⅝	Jan. 17	1	Jan. 14	8,831,980	Dec. 31, '07	12½c	..	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	79¾	80	79¾	80	85⅝	+ 1	79	81	200
51⅝	27⅜	41½	Jan. 2	27	June 10	14,882,000	..	..	..	Batopilas Mining	20	..	..	..	..	1¼	..	1¼	1½	..
80	56⅞	73½	July 29	62¼	June 10	14,908,000	July 1, '13	1¼	Q	Bethlehem Steel Corpora'n.	100	34	36⅞	34	35	38⅜	+ 1½	34⅜	35¼	3,400
94½	76⅜	92⅜	May 26	83⅜	June 10	52,365,000	July 1, '13	1½	Q	Bethlehem Steel Cor. pf.	100	72⅜	73½	72⅛	73½	71⅝	+ 1½	71½	73	1,415
149	137⅞	137⅞	Jan. 27	121	June 10	17,999,000	July 1, '13	1½	Q	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	100	87⅞	89¼	87⅞	89	92⅝	+ 1⅝	88⅜	89	15,800
111¼	7⅞	8¾	Mar. 18	6⅛	June 6	7,000,000	..	..	..	Brooklyn Union Gas.	100	127	127	127	127	148¾	+ 2	127	130	100
119¼	105	116	Jan. 30	100½	June 9	10,500,000	Feb. 15, '13	3	SA	Brunswick T. & Ry. Sec.Co	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..	..	97	101½	..
40¼	28	31	Feb. 8	25	June 27	14,847,200	June 2, '13	¾	Q	Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	100	..	..	..	..	100½	..	100	106	100
72¼	49¼	56½	Feb. 3	31	July 23	14,463,800	July 1, '13	1¼	Q	Butterick Co.	100	..	..	..	..	27	36⅞	..	..	..
93¼	84	86	Jan. 30	45	July 23	12,163,200	July 1, '13	1¾	Q	CALIF. PETROLEUM.	100	18½	19⅛	17½	17⅝	..	— ⅞	17¼	18	3,520
67⅞	65	63	Feb. 13	58½	May 13	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '12	1¾	Q	California Petroleum pf.	100	48	48	46½	46½	..	— 1½	45	47	300
283	226¼	266¾	Jan. 2	208½	July 9	199,995,700	June 30, '13	2½	Q	Canada Southern	100	..	..	..	..	58½	..	..	60	..
101¼	90⅞	103⅜	Feb. 6	98	Aug. 6	11,289,500	July 1, '13	1¾	Q	Canadian Pacific	100	216¼	217⅝	214¼	216	280	— ¾	215⅜	216	28,535
39⅝	16½	30⅛	Feb. 5	17	June 10	39,587,400	..	..	..	C. P. sub. rcts., 3d inst. pd.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
160½	80	95¾	Mar. 3	87	June 10	30,000,000	..	..	..	Central Foundry Co. pf.	100	98	98	98	98	..	+ ⅝	91	98	100
895	305	362	Jan. 13	275	June 11	27,436,800	July 1, '13	1¾	Q	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	25¾	24½	22⅝	23	27⅜	+ ⅝	23¼	23⅜	3,100
121½	114½	110	Apr. 17	110	Apr. 17	10,000,000	July 5, '13	2	Q	Central of New Jersey.	100	93	93	93	93	97½	+ ½	93	93¼	400
85¼	68¼	80	Jan. 2	51½	July 11	62,793,700	June 28, '13	1½	Q	Central & South Am. Tel.	100	..	..	..	..	288	..	285	..	..
24¼	17	18	Jan. 2	7½	June 12	19,537,800	Feb. 15, '10	2	..	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	..	..	..	..	110	..	104	106	..
40	25	27⅜	Feb. 25	17½	Aug. 8	19,487,600	Jan. 16, '11	2	..	Chicago & Alton.	100	53⅜	56¼	53⅜	55½	81½	+ 1¼	55½	55⅝	12,350
20¾	15⅝	17⅞	Jan. 9	10½	June 4	45,156,200	..	..	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	17½	17½	17½	17½	..	— 8	16	24	100
39½	30½	35	Jan. 9	23	June 10	40,996,300	.....	..	..	Chicago Great Western.	100	..	..	..	..	13⅜	..	..	..	..
117⅝	99⅝	116¼	Jan. 9	98⅝	June 10	116,348,200	Mar. 3, '13	2½	SA	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	28¾	30	28½	28½	33⅞	..	13	14½	..
146	139½	145	Jan. 30	132½	June 12	116,274,900	Mar. 3, '13	2½	SA	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.	100	105	109½	105	108	109¼	+ 3	29	30	300
145	134⅜	138	Jan. 6	123¼	June 10	130,121,700	July 1, '13	1¾	Q	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	100	135½	135½	135¼	135½	142⅞	+ 1½	108¼	108⅝	30,835
108	88	108	Mar. 31	81	May 22	22,395,100	July 1, '13	1½	Q	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	130	130	129⅝	130	..	+ 1½	129	130	2,700
144	126	125	Mar. 21	119¾	July 19	18,556,200	Feb. 20, '13	3½	SA	Chicago & Northwestern pf	100	..	..	..	..	181	..	173	182	845
155	150	150½	Jan. 21	150	Feb. 13	11,256,800	Feb. 20, '13	3½	SA	Chi., St. P., Minn. & O.	100	..	..	..	..	119¾	..	120	130	..
59⅜	25	47⅜	Jan. 2	30⅜	June 10	4,218,600	June 30, '13	3½	SA	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	150	..	130	140	..
62½	45¼	54	Jan. 21	38¼	Aug. 1	47,056,300	Sep. '10	75c	Q	Chino Copper	5	38⅛	40¾	38	40	34⅜	+ 2¼	40⅛	40⅝	21,100
101½	95	94¾	Jan. 16	90	Apr. 11	10,000,000	July 21, '13	1¾	Q	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	40	41	40	41	91	..	40	45	200
43⅝	33⅛	39½	Feb. 3	24½	June 10	34,235,300	Apr. 15, '02	1¾	..	Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	94	..	84½	86	..
140	106	155	Feb. 1	150	Jan. 24	2,000,000	Dec. 31, '12	4	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	30½	32½	30¼	31¾	31	+ ½	31	31¾	4,350
45	32⅜	38⅜	Jan. 3	23⅜	June 12	31,000,000	Dec. 31, '12	4	SA	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	..	..	..	..	155	..	..	..	..
76⅞	72	69	Mar. 4	64	Aug. 4	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	Colorado Southern	100	..	..	..	..	294½	..	190	..	..
71	66½	65½	Apr. 1	55	July 1	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '13	2	SA	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	64	66	64	64	95¼	..	64	66	200
102	102	102¼	Feb. 25	102¼	Feb. 25	16,247,000	July 31, '13	1½	Q	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	..	..	..	..	60	..	65	66	400
149½	133⅜	142⅝	Jan. 9	125¾	June 10	99,816,500	June 16, '13	1¼	Q	Consolidation Coal Co.	100	..	..	..	..	102½	..	60	70	..
22¾	10	17⅛	Jan. 31	7⅜	June 10	49,777,300	..	..	..	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	131½	133¼	131½	131⅜	148⅝	+ ⅝	131⅜	132¼	2,500
80½	75	79¼	Jan. 31	61¼	June 10	29,826,900	July 15, '13	1¼	Q	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	10½	10½	10	10	14⅜	..	10¼	10⅝	2,900
86	70	77	Feb. 19	74	July 8	2,997,800	June 15, '13	3	SA	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	65½	67½	65½	67½	82⅝	+ 2	65¼	67	300
96	92	90	Feb. 4	90	Feb. 7	7,803,800	July 1, '13	1¾	Q	Crex Carpet Co.	100	..	..	..	..	74	85⅜	..	85	..
100¼	99¾	100⅛	Jan. 18	94⅛	July 8	37,828,500	June 2, '13	1¾	Q	Cuban-American Sugar pf.	100	..	..	..	..	90	..	65	85	..
176½	162	167	Jan. 8	147½	June 11	42,503,000	June 20, '13	2¼	Q	DEERE & CO. pf.	100	94¾	94⅞	94⅝	94⅝	97⅝	..	94½	95	310
597	530	445	Jan. 3	380	Apr. 9	30,277,000	July 21, '13	2½	Q	Delaware & Hudson.	100	156½	157	156½	157	176	— ¼	156½	158½	1,100
..	..	420	..	420	Apr. 9	..	..	..	..	Del., Lack. & Western.	100	399	395	390	395	536	+ 4⅞	395	420	..
24	18½	23⅛	Jan. 9	13⅜	June 11	38,000,000	..	..	..	D., L. & W.sub.rcts.50% pd.	100	..	..	..	..	380	..	..	..	..
46¼	34¼	41	Jan. 10	23	June 11	49,778,400	Jan. 15, '11	2½	..	Denver & Rio Grande	100	19	20¼	19	20¼	19¾	+ ½	19	20	1,100
100	100	90	June 11	90	June 11	950,000	July 1, '13	2½	SA	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	32½	33¾	32½	33¾	37	+ ⅞	32½	33	1,300
76⅝	61¼	80⅜	Feb. 4	67½	June 3	12,500,000	June 2, '13	1½	Q	Detroit & Mackinac pf.	100	..	..	..	..	126	..	114⅞	119¾	300
86¼	20	17⅜	Jan. 2	9¾	June 10	10,815,300	Oct. 31, '12	..	..	Detroit United	100	69	69	69	69	90	..	85	70	..
11⅝	8	8½	Jan. 2	5	June 4	12,000,000	..	..	..	Distillers' Sec. Corporation.	100	14	14	14	14	32½	— ½	13	14	300
23	14	16¼	Jan. 2	10	July 11	10,000,000	..	..	..	Duluth, S. Shore & Atl. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	6½	..
100	92½	93	Apr. 24	93	Apr. 24	16,088,800	July 25, '13	1¼	Q	Duluth, S. Shore & At. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	93	..	95	..	..
39½	30	32⅜	Jan. 2	20¼	June 10	112,378,900	..	..	..	Du Pont Powder pf.	100	28	29⅝	28	28⅞	36½	+ 1½	28⅝	29	35,250
57⅛	47⅜	49½	Jan. 30	33½	June 10	47,892,400	Feb. 20, '07	2	..	ERIE	100	45	48	45	46¼	54	+ 1½	46¼	47	6,690
48	38	41	Jan. 30	28¼	June 10	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '07	2	..	Erie 1st pf.	100	36	38¼	36	37⅝	44¼	+ 1¾	36	37⅝	1,200
21⅜	11¾	18	Jan. 22	12	July 11	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '09	1½	..	Erie 2d pf.	100	..	..	..	..	38	..	36	37⅝	..
52¾	37⅛	44	Jan. 2	33	Mar. 19	12,000,000	June 15, '13	1½	Q	FED. MIN. & SMELT.	100	..	..	..	..	14	..	11	14	..
225	128	185½	Apr. 23	175	Jan. 14	10,333,700	June 2, '13	1½	Q	Federal Mining & Smelt. pf	100	38	38	38	38	46	+ 4	34	40	100
115	106¼	109⅞	Jan. 6	105½	June 9	13,747,000	July 1, '13	1½	Q	GENERAL CHEM. CO.	100	175	175	175	175	215	— 7½	175	185	100
188¼	155	187	Jan. 2	129⅝	June 10	101,369,600	July 15, '13	2	Q	General Chemical Co. pf.	100	105	105	105	105	105	..	102	105	50
42⅞	30	35	Aug. 9	25	May 15	15,683,000	..	..	..	General Electric Co.	100	140½	141⅛	140¼	141⅛	182½	+ ⅝	140⅝	141¼	1,168
82⅜	70¼	79	Jan. 7	70	May 8	14,003,800	May 1, '13	3½	SA	General Motors	100	32	36	32	35	36½	+ 2	32½	37	750
81	60⅜	78	Jan. 2	52½	June 10	60,000,000	Feb. 15, '13	1	..	General Motors pf.	100	77	77	77	77	79⅝	..	75	77	400
100⅛	105	105¼	Jan. 7	89	June 10	30,000,000	July 1, '13	1¾	Q	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	100	30⅜	31¼	30⅜	31¼	..	+ ⅝	30½	31	400
143⅜	126	132⅜	Jan. 9	115½	June 10	200,997,700	Aug. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf.	100	90½	91¾	90¼	91⅜	..	— 5	17	19½	5,500
..	..	127⅛	Aug. 9	116¼	June 13	..	..	..	..	Great Northern pf.	100	125½	128⅜	125½	128	143⅜	+ 2½	128	128¼	6,155
53	36	41¼	Jan. 3	25½	June 10	1,500,000	Dec. '27	50c	..	Gt. Nor. pf. sub. rc., 60% pd	100	127	127⅛	127	127⅜	..	+ 2½	127	128	500
62¾	47	52¾	Jan. 7	40¾	July 11	20,262,000	July 1, '13	75c	Q	Gt. Nor. ctfs. for ore prop.	25	35¾	36⅝	35¾	36	43¾	+ 1	35	35¾	4,900
89	83½	87	Feb. 6	81½	May 29	15,000,000	May 15, '13	2

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On the day of sale a SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, at 1:30 P. M. for Edgemere, returning after the sale.

MAPS, complimentary passes and further particulars from

JERE. JOHNSON JR. CO.
187 Broadway, Manhattan.
193 Montague St., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

WILL EXCHANGE 100 LOTS AT NANTUCKET, MASS., FREE AND CLEAR, FOR IMPROVED NEW YORK PROPERTY. I. COHEN, 280 BROADWAY.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

CLARK ESTATES

Private Houses For Rent

to private families only on West 72d, 73d, 74th and 85th Streets, convenient to Elevated and Subway stations. Rents ranging from $1,700 to $6,000 per annum.

CLARK ESTATES
Singer Bldg., 149 Broadway.
Telephone 7430 Cortlandt.
Janitor at 67 West 73d St.

FOR RENT

Dwellings and Apartments.
CALL OR SEND FOR LIST.
Porter & Co., 159 W. 125th St.

BROOKLYN.

BEAUTIFUL BRICK HOUSES FOR RENT

$30.00 and $35.00 in Brooklyn

Semi-detached brick and stone, 7 rooms and bath; parquet floors; hardwood trim; elegantly decorated; electric lights, sewer and gas; in park section of Brooklyn, on lines of present "L" and new subway; 8 minutes to ocean, 30 minutes to New York; 5c. fare; send for booklet. Special Manager, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. 'Phone Cortlandt 5528.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Highest Class

Bachelor Apartments

in a modern fireproof 12-story building of the latest type, central to many transit lines and in the heart of New York's club district.

THE

Mansfield

12 West 44th St.

2 & 3 Rooms & Bath.

Complete and superior hotel service, with many features.

An ideal home for Bachelors.

Inquire on premises or

E. S. Willard & Co.,
52 William St.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$100 to $300 down, balance as rent, and you can own one of our lovely new cottages in hills of N. J., 30 min. from B'dway; commutation 7 cts. Every imp. Beautiful surroundings. Write for tickets. B. & B., Rm. 1104, 34 West 33d St., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Jere. Johnson Jr. Co.

JERE. JOHNSON JR. COMPANY

has been authorized and directed by the owner to offer at

Absolute Auction

Without Any Limit or Reserve, on

SAT., AUG. 16th

at 2 P. M. on the premises, rain or shine,

140 SEASHORE LOTS

AT

EDGEMERE

ON THE ROCKAWAY COAST

The lots are located on

Grand View, Beach, Ocean, Mermaid, Rochester & Wave Crest Avs.

AND ARE CLOSE TO

OCEAN, BAY & DEPOT

Edgemere is the station between Arverne and Far Rockaway, and is reached via the Long Island R. R. by numerous express trains in about 30 minutes from either Manhattan or Brooklyn.

Edgemere is a seashore suburb of both summer and all the year round homes and has all city improvements and conveniences. The lots are fully developed, and most of them are of extra depth.

The restrictions are adequate, but very moderate. With a few exceptions one detached dwelling house to cost at least $2,500 is permitted to every 40 feet.

BUNGALOWS MAY BE ERECTED

Terms: 10% and auction fees down. Balance may be paid in all cash, or in

MONTHLY INSTALMENTS

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Highest Class

Bachelor Apartments

in a modern fireproof 12-story building of the latest type, central to many transit lines and in the heart of New York's club district.

THE

Mansfield

12 West 44th St.

2 & 3 Rooms & Bath.

Complete and superior hotel service, with many features.

An ideal home for Bachelors.

Inquire on premises or

E. S. Willard & Co.,
52 William St.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$100 to $300 down, balance as rent, and you can own one of our lovely new cottages in hills of N. J., 30 min. from B'dway; commutation 7 cts. Every imp. Beautiful surroundings. Write for tickets. B. & B., Rm. 1104, 34 West 33d St., N. Y.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ARTISTIC NEW RESIDENCE.

Reasonable price and convenient terms to an acceptable customer.

Kew Gardens

Surrounding KEW STATION

15 MINUTES

from Pennsylvania Terminal

Other New Houses, $8,500 to $22,500.

VILLA PLOTS AT MODERATE PRICES.

Full details on application to KEW GARDENS Corporation, John J. Britton, Manager of Sales, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251.

Representatives at Kew Gardens office every day. The following trains are suggested for inspecting Kew: Leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—9:05, 9:34, 10:20, 11:05 A. M.; 12:40, (1:06 Sat. only), 2:06, 3:11, 3:40, 4:03, 4:30, 4:58, 5:10 P. M. SUNDAYS—8:27, 9:46, 11:20, 11:34 A. M.; 12:36, 1:07, 2:08, 3:05, 4:14 P. M. Returning at frequent intervals.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

MOUNTAIN PROPERTY.

Two estates in the Catskills, 4 hours from N. Y., 253 acres and 1,000 acres, improved, at $6,500 and $27,500; fine roads, hunting and fishing; bargains to settle estate. James Cruikshank Estate, Big Indian, Ulster Co., N. Y.

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$100 to $300 down, balance as rent, and you can own one of our lovely new cottages in hills of N. J., 30 min. from B'dway; commutation 7 cts. Every imp. Beautiful surroundings. Write for tickets. B. & B., Rm. 1104, 34 West 33d St., N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

See These Lofts.

Beautiful light floors in the new 12-story fireproof building at

121-123 East 24th St.

A Most Convenient Locality

Very low insurance rates. Sprinkler system. Fire tower. Three elevators. Every modern convenience. No manufacturing. You can count the perfectly equipped fireproof loft buildings in New York such as this on your fingers.

Special arrangements to February, 1914, to desirable tenants. Inquire of your own broker or to

A. L. Mordecai & Son,
30 E. 42d St., New York

TO LET.

Large store and lofts, 15 W. 31st St., between Broadway and 5th Av. Store, $125 per month. Lofts, $75 per month. Apply R. Smith & Co., 52 W. 14th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE LANGHAM

Central Park West,
73d to 74th Street, N. Y.
Tel. Columbus 4020.

Has

now been built over SEVEN years, and during all that time there has not been built

An Apartment House to Compare with it in any way.

As to the Location,
The Style of Architecture,
Elegance of Appointments,
Size and Layout of the Rooms and the

Comfort of them—

The Paint,
The Woodwork,
The Decoration (materials or silks are allowed on four rooms),

It excels them all—

Besides the refrigeration and ice-making in all refrigerators, the use of the vacuum, whenever wanted; the fine light laundry, with electric irons and boiling facilities for the clothes—on the top floor. Last and not least, the **Service and Attention** given the tenants have enabled the "Langham" to keep **thirty-two** out of **forty-four** tenants for over six years, and they have all renewed their leases this year.

We have for rent

First Floor

One apartment of 11 rooms and three baths at $4000.

Second Floor

One apartment of 10 rooms and three baths at $4250.

Fourth Floor

The same, at $5000.

Eighth Floor (Corner)

An apartment of 11 rooms and three baths.

All can be seen at any time by applying to the Superintendent.

200-202 WEST 78TH ST.

Corner house; 7 and 8 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water, hall service, $52.50-$80.

KENDRICK

2,788 Broadway (107th St.) 7 rooms and bath; every room light, elevator house, $80.

REVERE HALL

622 West 114th St., near Drive; 6 and 7 rooms and bath, all improvements; plenty of improvements, sunny rooms, $60-$80.

IRVINGTON

407 Central Park West, facing Park, (100th St.) —8 large rooms & bath, 2 toilets, all improvements, Elevator, Telephone, $75 to $95.

CARROLLTON

601 West 168th St., Opposite Subway Station—5-6-7 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, light rooms, large closets, elevator, phone, resident agent. Southern exposure. Corner apartments, $630-$1,050.

COURTWOOD

600 West 169th St., Cor. B'way.—Modern elevator house, all improvements, 5-6-7 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, 24-hour service. $600-$1,020.

Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street
PHONE 1300 RIVERSIDE

STRICTLY **MILANO** FIREPROOF

127 West 58th St.—7 large, light rooms and bath, with every maid's room and bath; continuous hall and elevator service; all improvements; convenient to Central Park and all transit lines; $1,700.

Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street

BRYANT PARK STUDIOS

60 WEST 40th ST.

Very desirable north light Studios and Apartments, 2, 4, 5 & 8 rooms and bath; southern exposure; hall elevator service. Supt. on premises.

Washington & Jefferson,

318-328 West 51st Street.

Attractive apartments; six, seven, eight large, light rooms, bath; elevator; all improvements. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

83RD ST., 71 WEST.

Seven large, light rooms and bath; suitable for doctor or dentist; rent reasonable. Apply premises, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

West Side.

Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

FINLEY MANOR

St. Nicholas Ave., Edgecombe Ave., and 139th St. Just completed, Highest Type Elevator House. 2-5-4-5 Rooms, $856 to $780.

Michigan, Illinois, Louisiana.

507-517 WEST 113TH ST.
Absolutely Fireproof High-Class Building.
2-4-5-6 Rooms, $480 to $900.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

STRICTLY **NEW ENGLAND** FIREPROOF

43 to 51 East 58th St. 54 East 59th St.
7 rooms, 2 baths.....$1,200 to $1,650
3 rooms and bath.....$600

All night elevator, hall 'phone service; all improvements. Resident agent.

Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street

1270 MADISON AVE., COR. 91st ST.
7-8 large, sunny rooms & bath; elevator house; immediate possession; $52.50-$75.

Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street

BRONX.

THE BELNORD

The Only Eight-Story Fireproof Elevator Apartment House in the Bronx.

Corner Westchester and Hoe Av.

Two Blocks East of Simpson St. Subway Station.

3, 4, 5, 7 and 8-Room Apartments, with One and Two Baths and Large Foyers, Very Latest Equipment.

Send for Booklet and Particulars.

Day and Night Service.

WM. OPPENHEIM
773 Westchester Ave., New York.
Tel. 5765 Melrose.

BROOKLYN.

ST. JAMES PL., NEAR FULTON ST.

Six and seven room apartments, $42 up; every modern convenience; walking distance to Subway; branch office on premises; booklet. Golden Realty Co., 18 Willoughby St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE BERKELEY,
5th Ave., corner 9th St.
Attractive apartments to rent; a quiet family apartment hotel under one management for over 37 years.

Established.

The New York Times:

I think you might be interested to know that we recently advertised for a collector in the Help Wanted Male columns of The New York Times and received a very good quality of replies. The Times is apparently established as a classified advertising medium.

The Grolier Society.
H. B. Keneally.
2 West 45th St.

Lost

LOST—Saturday, Aug. 9, 4 P. M., at Erie Railroad main station, Jersey City, lady's handbag containing jewelry, &c.; finder will be rewarded. Address F. C. Zucker, 103 Park Av., New York.

LOST—Aug. 1 diamond and emerald pin, darning needle or butterfly shape, between 103d St. Subway, Pennsylvania station, and Edgemere, L. I.; liberal reward. P. J. Brennan, 624 Madison Av.

LOST—At Bob Smith's Casino, Long Branch, diamond and sapphire bar pin; liberal reward if returned. H. M. Robinson, 1,261 Broadway.

LOST—Gold watch and chain, initials "A.D." case no. 4,652,746; $50 reward, no questions asked. Davidson, 6 West 18th St.

LOST—Fort Washington Av., above 181st St., wallet containing money and papers; reward. Nathan, 720 West 181st St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Ave. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Real Estate

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

To close out for an estate, will sell my handsome 8-room cottage, which has all up-to-date modern improvements; on good sized plot; only a few minutes walk to the Sound; private bathing beach and club; suitable for business man; 25 minutes from Penn. Station. Shore Front, 243 West 34th St. Phone 1760 Greeley.

SUBURBAN HOMES, SALE OR RENT. Queens, L. I., 28 minutes from Manhattan; restricted; shade trees; tennis court, &c., easy terms.
QUEENSCOURT REALTY CO.,
200 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 5876 Cort.

Westchester—For Sale or to Let.

Greenwich.—An elegant, new all year shore home, beautiful grounds, adjoining country estate of Irving Bachelier. D. W. Baily, 3 West 42d St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

536 2d St.—Four stories, bay windows, basement; $75; two months free; price $13,000, $250 odwn. ACKERMAN, 187 Greenwich St.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

IDEAL all-year home; a magnificent view of bay and ocean; water front rights to keep motor boat, etc.; very pretty and finely built dwelling; all fine hardwood finish; hot-water heat; electricity, gas; very high and dry; 3 fine lots; everything beautiful; must be sacrificed; $30 a month buys it; don't hesitate; look at it at once; nothing like it. H. D. G., 54 Times.

OLD AGE compels sale of my home, 7 large rooms and bath, all improvements; plenty of ground; chicken coops; near depot and trolley; fare 10 cents; only 32 minutes out; very healthful town, no malaria or mosquitos; title is perfect; need $150 cash, balance $18 monthly; will sell cheap to quick buyer. Address Pasten, Box C 261 Times Downtown.

Belle Harbor.—Large, elegant, hollow tile and stucco cottage, with red Spanish tile roof; all modern improvements; 11 rooms and bath; garage attached; plot 80x100, facing the Atlantic Ocean; good beach; will sell below cost. W. H. Duncan, 19 5th Av., Rockaway Park. 259 Hammels.

Handsome home, half price, at Bay Side, L. I., overlooking bay, with water front rights; everything very beautiful; all large rooms, with sleeping porch; $300 cash; balance small monthly payments. D. Seaman, 895 Bridge St., Brooklyn. Phone 7581 Main.

FOR SALE BETWEEN HICKSVILLE AND CENTRAL PARK.

Plot 50x200; price $320; first payment $5, and $3.50 per month; first-class place for a chicken farm and home; only 14 minutes from station. Taylor, 23 Times.

Forced to sell bungalow; needs some repairs; 7 rooms and bath; gas, electric; large plot; fine bathing beach; all year home; 28 minutes from Penn. Station; will sell very cheap to right party. B. Bernard, 52 Times.

Bargain.—Seashore plot, 60x100, in restricted section of Rockaway Park, within a few feet of ocean front; will sell to ready purchaser very reasonable. J. Strauss, 19 5th Av., Rockaway Park. 259 Hammels.

A SNAP to quick buyer; large piece of land, all fenced in, for chicken or vegetable farm; very fine soil; high and dry; a big bargain; $375; $25 cash needed; balance in 5 years. C. Clark, Box T 53 Times.

DOUGLAS MANOR—SACRIFICE.

Two lots; $800; half cash; be quick. Richard Gaffney, Room 1601, Singer Bldg., N. Y.

Near the new station, Jamaica, two lots, 50x100; $800 each; easy terms. Owner, Box 142, Floral Park, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

A country home in quiet nook; 8 acres fruit, garden, shade; 10-room farm house; some improvements; beautiful stream; bathing, boating, fishing; stable; hennery; horse, carriages, chickens, cow; everything included; bargain. Frederick Tetor, Ridgewood, N. J.

Great Sacrifice.—Taken under foreclosure, beautiful corner; six large rooms, hot water heat, hardwood trim, parquet floors, tiled bath, large plot, $3,900; $900 cash, $25 monthly. Carl Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

BUNGALOWS, six and seven rooms; every improvement; five minutes station and country club; magnificent views; $4,500; easy terms; would rent to intending buyer. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Acre—Most desirable property; modern house, seven large rooms; all improvements; barn, fruit, shade; convenient two express stations; exceptional opportunity. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

Leonia.—Seven-room houses, rent $22.50 each, month free; improvements; $4,000, $100 down; 188 Central Av. Ackerman, 187 Greenwich St., New York.

Charming bungalow, 3 rooms, rustic porch, brick fireplace, shaded plot; $645; terms; commutation, 18c. Owner, 59 Times Downtown.

$128.—Payable $8 down and $5 monthly buys 64 acres woodland, Burlington County. Apply Estates, Spotswood, N. J.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

FIVE-STORY front and rear house; lease for business or dwelling; $1,800; 7th Av., Pennsylvania depot section. DUROSS, 155 West 14th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Store to let, 20x65, suitable for shoes, hats, furnishings, clothing, or dry goods; best location; low rent; long term lease, or for six months to try out. F. W. Toleman, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

Part of loft, with dressmaker; above 42d St., near 5th Av. Apply 49 West 46th St., between 9 and 1.

Part of store to rent in a first-class dressmaking establishment near 5th Av., with a large window and a fine trade. L 69 Times.

Chambers St., 107.—Store, basement, subcellar, 25x150 to Reade St.; steam heat; elevators. Apply premises, or own broker.

Part of office with desk, use of typewriting machine, telephone, closets. Room 1,115, 11 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE OF HEARINGS BY THE INDUSTRIAL BOARD, NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

A public hearing will be held on Wednesday, August 20, 1913, at 9:30 A. M., in the Hearing Room of the Industrial Board, 381 Fourth Avenue, in the City of New York, on the adoption of proposed rules and regulations, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 51, 70a, 70b, 79c, and 79f of the labor law, formulating standards for the enclosure and construction of stairways, partitions, doors, openings and exits, and such additional requirements or exemptions as may accomplish the safety and adequacy of exit from factory buildings, and on Friday, August 22, 1913, 9:30 A. M., in the same place, on the adoption of proposed rules and regulations, pursuant to the provisions of Section 83a of the Labor law, relative to the installation, number, and location of fire alarm signals.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD, NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, by
JOHN R. SHILLADY, Secretary.

Country Property

For Sale.

An exceptional farm of 280 acres; 45 acres of best alfalfa, 3-acre pond fed by spring; first-class buildings; 600 tons silo; 800-ton ice-house; milk house for 46 cans; large up to date residence; 150 Holstein cows, 11 horses, 1,000 chickens, all implements; 60 miles from New York, moderate price. E. Baronne, 23 Duane St., New York.

Business Opportunities

Restaurant for Rent.—Reasonable terms; 342 9th Av., between 38th and 39th Sts.; occupied for past twelve years; convenient to Pennsylvania Railroad Depot; upper floors suitable for furnished rooms. Inquire Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co., 155 East 24th St.

Small manufacturing plant, now operating successfully under receiver, to be sold for one-half book value; who will join me in buying same and giving services? Liberal agreement to right man with $5,000-$10,000. Y 324 Times.

Highly profitable business connection with hustling manufacturers can be made by good business man with some capital; control trade in own or other good locality; also share company's profits. 824 Marbridge Building, New York.

Established department store; Greater New York; will rent cloaks, suits, millinery, shoes, clothing, hous furnishing, grocery, departments; good opportunity for live men. N 351 Times Downtown.

Wholesale and retail hardware business for sale; city of 100,000; inventory $10,500; profitable; reason for selling dissolving of partnership; price $7,000 cash. Y 310 Times.

Hotel and Casino.—All improvements and amusements; lake; fine location; must sell on account of sickness; any terms. Alfred Frosch, Beaver Brook, N. Y.

Mail order business wants partner with $1,000; stand investigation; knowledge unnecessary; reference. W 326 Times Downtown.

Big opportunity for one wishing dry goods store, 25x100; town near N. Y.; must have $5,000. N 352 Times Downtown.

Who can invest $120 in goods? Can have exclusive territory; big seller, large profits; 25c. pair. T 78 Times.

Business Notices.

PAWN TICKETS BOUGHT. Diamonds, Oriental Pearls, Colored Stones, Antique Silver. Bank references. Open evenings. Private office. Estates Appraised and Purchased. BENJAMIN FEINGOLD, 469 6th Av., Between 28th and 29th Sts. Established 18 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq. | GOLD, SILVER, PLATINUM.

Dependable multigraph typewritten letters; 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $10; addressing, filling in, mailing; called for, delivered; very large capacity; deliveries when promised. Telephone 1332 Cortlandt. William Gray, 98 Nassau.

EUREKA VERMIN EXTERMINATING CO. Ravishes rats; banishes bugs; annihilates ants, mice, &c.; services guaranteed. 359 West 42d St. Phone Bryant 5820.

Banquets, lectures, meetings, &c., reported by experts. Stenography Service Co., 20 East 42d St. Telephone Murray 4875.

Multigraphing, high grade; careful, speedy work. Stenography Service Co., 20 East 42d St. Telephone Murray 4875.

Multigraphed letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9. Prompt. 'Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau, Room 1,018.

The London Floor and Door Finishing Co. First-class work; reference. 17 E. 14th St.

Schools.

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT by expert; will increase your chest 3 inches; upper arm 1 inch, in 25 lessons. Gymnasium, 5 East 40th St. Robert Schinzing.

Pianos and Organs.

Schmer upright piano; like new; cost $500; will sell at a sacrifice. 316 West 42d St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN,
Broadway, at 72d St.
Eight rooms and two baths, newly decorated and furnished; possession immediately. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 3547.

114th, 609 West.—Beautifully furnished five-room apartment; cool outside rooms; month or longer. Allen, 9 to 5 daily.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

$35 & $45—5-room Apt. High class and up to date; plenty steam heat and hot water; domes in dining room; elevator and hall service night and day; near Subway, elevated, and crosstown cars. 315 West 113th.

At the Manitou; $32 up; 4-6 large, light rooms, bath, continuous elevator service, telephone, electricity. 221 West 141st, 7th Av.

107th St., 233 West.—Elegant seven-room apartment; all improvements; elevator, 'phone, &c.; $60; concessions till Oct. 1.

244 WEST 104TH.
7 and 8 light attractive rooms; near Subway, elevated; $75 to $90; exceptional.

89th, 73 West.—7 rooms; modern improvements; desirable location; inducements; $45.

106th, 65 West, (Central Park.)—Modern 6-7 room suites, $34; inducements.

East Side.

31ST ST., 157 EAST, (near Lexington)—Nice apartments, 6 rooms, bath; large, bright; $40-$45.

Storage.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $8 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 606-608 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

Country Board.

Ulster County.

Ellliswood.—Good board; fruit farm; reasonable; telephone. Arrange White, 309 W. 46th.

New York State.

On private farm, with excellent German table. Spitz, Spring Valley, N. Y.

New Jersey.

Lady owning beautiful suburban home would like one or two young children to board. "Infant taken." Write for appointment. Mrs. Smith, 12 East 3d St., Bayonne, New Jersey.

Two ladies having pleasant home would take two or more children, with or without maid; best references. Address Suburbs, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

New England.

Old Homestead Dairy Farm.—Will accommodate a few guests; home cooking; no deep water; cool and quiet; rates $7 per week. Alena M. Cook, Moodus, Conn.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Unusual accommodations; rooms, with bath; table board; references.

80TH, 40 EAST.—Large and single rooms, with board; $8-$10; private bath.

MADISON AV., 108.—Desirable rooms; convenient all car lines; home table; references.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Desirable cool rooms; superior table, references; telephone; table guests.

44TH, 258-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, with home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites, with private baths; steam heat, elevator, and telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. Phone 6068 Bryant.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Single and double rooms; reasonable; quiet house; conveniences; good board.

53D, 57 WEST.—Newly decorated, southern rooms; baths; $10 up; telephone; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms, first-class; Summer rates.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior table board; references.

57TH ST., 327 WEST.—Large, airy rooms for Southern visitors; excellent board; baths; telephone; unusual home comforts.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; board optional; reasonable.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; 'phone; Summer rates.

68TH ST., 72 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; all conveniences; Subway; ample table; Summer rates.

70TH, 30 WEST.—Large, small rooms; conveniences; table board; best location; refined.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—18th year. Rooms, baths, excellent table; Summer rates.

72D ST., 263 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; moderate rates. French cuisine.

75TH, 139 WEST.—Convenient location; attractive rooms with board; table board; references.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

76TH, 127 AND 129 WEST.—Single, double rooms; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, small rooms; location refined; accessible; phone.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.
Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; telephone in each room; out-of-town guests accommodated. Write for booklet.

79TH, 133-135 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with or without baths; absolutely first class.

82D, 52 WEST.—Beautiful suite; electricity; bath; table. Schuyler—8397.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults; refined, exclusive home; easy access car line; references. Hexter.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; electric light; choice neighborhood; references; table guests.

93D ST., 21 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; homelike; French cuisine.

94TH ST., 16-18-20 WEST.—Newly furnished houses; large and small rooms; telephone; reference.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Desirable rooms; all comforts; excellent board; private house. Strauss.

94TH, 144 WEST.—Desirable rooms; attractive to those appreciating well ordered house.

103D, (Corner West End—879,) near Riverside Drive; Subway.—Delightful rooms; conveniences. Splendid meals and service. Moderate rates.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Unsurpassed table board; appointments the best; convenient to Columbia.

122D ST., 156 WEST.—Large, small, well-furnished rooms; excellent table; references. Table guests.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Desirable Summer location; large room; private bath; electricity; references.

141ST ST., 527 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, single, en suite; table board; references; near Drive.

149TH STREET, 540 TO 558 WEST, near Broadway and beautiful Riverside; healthiest, prettiest, coolest section;
"THE AUDUBON."
Take Subway Broadway Express to 145th. Among 80 rooms, only 3 vacancies. Large, bright room, $18 for two; another, three flights, $15; smaller room, $8; rates incl. first-class board.
Every room electricity, private 'phone, bath adjoining. Dining rooms, parlor floor; separate tables; home comforts. Tel. 2737 Audubon
Those wishing to arrange for Winter season please apply now. Vondrann, Prop.

EXCEPTIONAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR Board, (Kosher,) from September, to congenial party; adults preferred; refined; home comforts; private block; convenient to elevated and Subway; address mail, Eisenberg, 115 West 88th St.

PERMANENT PEOPLE, couples or gentlemen, may obtain delightful home in private house; exceptionally good food. 'Phone 6262 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 736.—Private family would let large, cool, beautifully furnished front room with extra lavatory to refined business gentleman.

THE WOODBURY.
Riverside Drive, 855, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

5TH AV., 25.—Refined surroundings; small, large rooms; running water, bath; breakfast.

8TH ST., 5 EAST, (5th Av.)—Small, large rooms, absolutely clean; transients accommodated.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Pleasant, well-furnished rooms; large, small; private house; reasonable.

30TH ST., 44 EAST.—Large and small rooms to let.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Rooms with private bath; suitable one or two gentlemen; reasonable.

55TH, 106 EAST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; all improvements; telephone.

48TH, 19 EAST.—Excellent accommodations; rooms, large, small; best table; board optional.

60TH, 134 EAST.—Desirable double and single rooms in cool, quiet house; shower bath.

IRVING PL. 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Beautiful large, small rooms, with private bath. Phone 1978 Gramercy.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private residence; two charming rooms for gentlemen; all conveniences; electricity; telephone; references.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Pleasant large front room; running water; private residence; also small room.

22D ST., 463 WEST.—Single and double rooms with hot and cold water; private family.

40TH,

MANY BURGLARIES ALARM BROOKLYN

Householders Living Near Classon and Gates Avenues on Guard Day and Night.

CATCH ONE THIEF AT WORK

Neighbor Sees Him Enter a House and Calls Friends to Aid in His Capture.

Burglaries in the vicinity of Classon and Gates Avenues in Brooklyn have spread alarm in the neighborhood, and those living there are on their guard day and night. Every stranger is watched, and if he is seen to loiter in the street word is passed among the neighbors and the visitor is kept under surveillance until he disappears.

Two burglaries committed in daylight in the last few days have increased the alarm of householders greatly. The occupants of both houses are away in the country, and both dwellings were robbed in much the same way, the thief gaining an entrance by forcing the basement door. On Saturday afternoon the house of Mrs. Catherine Booth, at 217 Gates Avenue, was entered, and on Friday afternoon the home of Mrs. A. Tate, who lives next door, at 215 Gates Avenue, was robbed.

Looking from a window in the rear of his room at 451 Classon Avenue, which is at Gates and Classon Avenues, Arthur Dunham saw a man knock on the door of the Booth home on Saturday and then enter the basement yard. Dunham went to the first floor of his house and informed John Baumann, a grocer, of what he had seen. The two men, after notifying the police of the Classon Avenue Station, investigated. They met Dr. A. G. King, a dentist of 201 Gates Avenue, in the street, and with him went to the Booth home. They found the basement door open.

While Dunham and Baumann went inside Dr. King stood on the street to prevent the escape of the thief from the front of the house. The two men were hardly inside the building when the front door on the parlor floor was thrown open and a man ran down the front steps and into the arms of the dentist. The burglar fought hard to escape, and Dunham and Baumann ran to help Dr. King. The burglar was dragged to Baumann's grocery store, where he tried again to get away from his captors.

Detectives from the Classon Avenue Station took him in charge. Yesterday morning he was before Magistrate Nash, in the Gates Avenue Court, and was held without bail for the Grand Jury. He said his name was Thomas Hoey, and that he was homeless. A jimmy and a razor were found in his possession when he was arrested.

In the absence of Mrs. Booth and Mrs. Tate, the keys of their homes were intrusted to Miss Ora Haselhurst, who lives with her mother at 219 Gates Avenue. She discovered that the home of Mrs. Tate had been robbed on Friday afternoon. She was passing the house and noticed that the basement door was open. She telephoned for the police, and with detectives from the Classon Avenue Station she went through the building. They found the house in disorder. Clothing and the contents of bureaus were scattered on the floor.

Miss Haselhurst communicated with Mrs. N. M. de Munoz, a married daughter of Mrs. Tate. Mrs. de Munoz was unable to say how much property had been stolen, although some of the articles in the home of Mrs. Booth had been disturbed, the police said nothing of value had been taken. The police believe that Hoey robbed the Tate home.

CRIES SCARE OFF THIEVES.

Young Mechanic Saves His Diamond Ring, but Gets Shot.

The sound of a pistol shot coming from a flat on the third floor of 754 Eighth Avenue yesterday morning brought Patrolman Horgan from the street on a tour of investigation. In the flat, lying on the floor, he found John Murphy, a young mechanic, with a bullet wound in his right shoulder, and a story of three men having entered his rooms and grabbed for his diamond ring.

Their efforts to stop his cries were vain, and, with a parting shot by way of hushing him, they ran to the roof and escaped through the hallway of the adjoining house. But they did not get the ring.

BODY'S DOUBLE IDENTITY.

Auto Victim a Southerner, Says One—New Yorker, Says Another.

Robert B. Gerber of 784 Elton Avenue, the Bronx, called at the Morgue on Saturday night and identified the body of the man who had been run over by an automobile at Second and Houston and Bowery on Friday night as Abraham Berman, 26 years old, of 331 West Bay Street, Jacksonville, Fla. Mr. Gerber said that Berman had been in the city only a day and had more than $1,000 in his possession. When the clothing was searched Friday night a gold watch and chain, a fountain pen, and $1.13 in cash were found.

Samuel Mindelsohn of 199 Forsyth Street called at the Morgue yesterday afternoon and identified the body as that of Wolf Barrash, 35 years old, a suspender maker, who lived at the Forsyth Street address. He was positive in his identification and went to the Coroner's office, where he made an affidavit to that effect and got permission to remove the body, which he did. Up to midnight nothing further had been heard from Gerber.

FOR UNIFORM AUTO LAW.

Committee Headed by S. N. Taylor to Confer with Men of Other States.

As a prelude to the probable unifying of automobile laws in a number of States the committee appointed by Gov. Sulzer, in pursuance to a law passed in May, is about to begin its work in this State. This committee consists of Samuel W. Taylor of this city, Chairman; Fay C. Parsons of Cortland, Secretary, and Arthur J. Deer of Horneli. Ultimately it is to confer with commissioners to be appointed by the Governors of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, and also probably with the National Government, and with other States. Commissions have thus far been appointed by New Jersey and Maryland, and the Highway Commissioners are to act for Massachusetts.

The endeavor of the New York Committee will be to frame a law which will both serve the interests of the public and leave the automobile industry unharmed. Its first step, like that of the other commissioners, will be to examine the present law in its own State and draft such suggestions for change or amendment as may seem advisable.

After this work has been accomplished, a joint conference with the representatives of the other States is planned and a uniform regulation of automobile operation and taxation is hoped for as a result. A report based on this conference is to be submitted to the next Legislature. Motorists have long felt the annoyance of different or contradictory laws in the various neighboring States, and uniform regulations, if wisely drawn, would be welcomed by the great body of automobile users. Matters such as speed limits, license fees, loads and general operation will be the study of the committee.

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By arranging an impromptu shock absorber of a new kind, Edward De Groff, who drives a motor truck in Boston, has had a good deal of amusement. He had much trouble in keeping mischievous boys from "hooking" rides and he therefore wired the body of his truck in connection with an induction coil so that he could give anyone stealing a ride or attempting to take a package from the truck a smart shock. He put this apparatus into operation recently when two knights of the road had settled themselves comfortably on the tail board of the truck, with the result that each thought the other was indulging in a practical joke and proceeded to use his fists. At this juncture De Groff turned on the full current, sending his two passengers sprawling in the mud. Realizing what had happened, both pursued him but took no chances of coming too near the truck. On another occasion a messenger boy jumped from the truck so quickly when the "juice" was turned on that he left his bundle behind him. Running after the truck he reached for the package time and again, only to get a mild shock. This lasted for about five blocks, after which the driver had mercy and turned off his current. It is suggested that the same scheme might be tried to advantage by other truck drivers who are bothered by the "hooking" habit.

***

The Society of Automobile Engineers has prepared an interesting memorial of the visit of the members of the Institution of Automobile Engineers of England and their participation in the S. A. E. sessions. It consists of a big volume, bound in red levant, filled with clippings from the trade papers and newspapers concerning the doings of the Britishers while they were in this country, as well as many fine photographs of the joint trip to the Great Lakes and the automobile centres. The volume is to be signed by the officers of the S. A. E. and sent to the English body as a memento of its invasion of the United States.

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The main automobile road to the Delaware Water Gap is now reported as open and in good condition.

HOBOES CALL CANDIDATES.

Want to Hear Them on Eight-Hour Day and Unemployment.

The hoboes at their weekly meeting in the Manhattan Lyceum yesterday, under the auspices of the Brotherhood Welfare Association, decided to put the various candidates for the Mayoralty and other city offices on record on the question of providing work for the unemployed and the question of a universal eight-hour workday.

If their stand does not please the hoboes none of them will get the hobo vote.

On the motion of J. Eads How, the "millionaire hobo," Alexander Law, Secretary of the New York Group of the association, was instructed to invite all candidates to an entertainment to be given by the hoboes' organization in the Manhattan Lyceum on the evening of Labor Day. Each candidate will have five minutes to explain how he stands on these questions.

STRYCHNINE HIS MEDICINE.

So Says G. A. Snyder's Wife, but Police Say He Attempted Suicide.

George A. Snyder, formerly Superintendent in a publishing house, was removed from his apartment at 515 West 178th Street yesterday afternoon to the Washington Heights Hospital, where he was held as a prisoner charged with attempted suicide. He had taken strychnine.

Mrs. Snyder, who was once a trained nurse, said her husband had suffered from nervous breakdown and heart trouble for many months, and that strychnine was his medicine. According to her, he had mistakenly taken an overdose. According to the police, he took ten tablets in an effort to kill himself.

FLATIRON DOWNS POLICEMAN

Though His Shoulder Is Broken, Dunn Arrests Man Who Threw It.

Out of a fifth floor window at 2,487 Second Avenue early yesterday morning came an eight-pound flatiron. On the street below stood Patrolman Dunn of the East 126th Street Station. The iron struck him, knocked him down, and broke his right shoulder.

Notwithstanding the pain from his injury, Dunn ran upstairs to investigate. On the fifth floor he heard sounds of revelry, which guided him to the quarters of Frank K. McDermott, whose guests promptly pointed him out as the man who had thrown the flatiron. Before attending to his shoulder Dunn saw McDermott to the station, where he was held for examination to-morrow.

INVITES DAVIDSON TO BE A MORMON

Mission Head Says Pastor Who Burned Episcopal Vestments Will Find a Living Faith.

ALL WORSHIPPERS EQUAL

Church Contains No Clerical Class, but Persons of Every Social Estate Alternate in Preaching.

If the Rev. Charles Steele Davidson of Charlottesville, Va., who renounced his allegiance to the Protestant Episcopal Church by burning his vestments and Prayer Book at the gates of Monticello, will apply at a mission house at 33 West 126th Street, he will find a man waiting to welcome him into a new faith. This man, who thinks he has the brand of religion the Rev. Mr. Davidson will like, is Ben E. Rich, President of the Eastern States Mission of the Mormon Church.

President Rich made the case of the Rev. Mr. Davidson the subject of his sermon in the Harlem branch of the Mormon Church yesterday.

"It is very significant to me," Mr. Rich said, "that the Rev. Mr. Davidson burned his vestments after finding that the Church to which he belonged was 'spiritually dead.' We have been accused of being about everything that is vile, but we have never been accused of being spiritually dead.

"They have often found that our organization was the 'strongest organization in the world outside of the German Army.' Critics of our church agree on this characterization, in fact. We might tell Mr. Davidson the secret of our Church's power. It is only that we are not spiritually dead. All that holds our organization together, in fact, is the spiritual enthusiasm of its membership.

"That is all there is to it. A civil war General turned lecturer after the war, and he specialized on anti-Mormon and temperance lecturers. He preached against us a dozen years and then came upon some workmen of our faith who were erecting a monument to the first Mormon prophet, Joseph Smith, at his birthplace in Sharon, Windsor County, Vt.

"The old soldier and anti-Mormon lecturer looked at the workmen, talked to them, learned of the lively glowing faith that kept them to their task, as it carried our pioneer caravans across the great American desert. And finally he wrote a letter to a prominent officer of the Church declaring that, while he hated and detested our religion, still he was forced to concede that it was a remarkable thing, in an age of general faithlessness in God, to find any creed so completely fanatical in its faith as ours was. We do believe in God with all our hearts, and we don't go half way with our belief.

"If the Rev. Mr. Davidson should come with us he would find no special appointment awaiting him in a segregated clergy. And he would not find our poor held off in the back pews. He might find, should he join a Mormon ward, that his grocer was his Bishop, while his woman servant was a prominent official of the Women's Relief Society. And he might find that the boy who delivered his groceries at his back door was an Elder and the farmer who brought in his green groceries was a High Priest.

"In Sunday meetings he might be asked to speak just after the grocer boy had spoken in his capacity as an Elder, or the farmer had officiated at the sacrament in his capacity as a High Priest.

"Should he take to our mission field, he would find a millionaire's son giving out tracts alongside the son of a poor grocer or butcher, and he would find the two preaching together in street meetings. He would find that all our missionaries, instead of being in service with the idea of making a career out of it, were yielding that time to the cause they have espoused. He would find that while formerly working in some store or field or industrial occupation they individually saved the money on which they entered the mission field, and that each one expects to go back to the trade or employment he abandoned at the termination of his three years of service in the cause of his religion.

"So that ours is a religion to which every one gives and in which all take that abiding joy that comes with service freely rendered. At our meetings here folks of every social estate mingle freely, and alternate one with another in doing the preaching. We have no paid clergy.

"We have no clerical class removed from the rest of us. That is why we were good Americans when we permitted an Apostle to become a candidate for the United States Senate. Scored as we have been for this, we found a justification for it that other churches could not comprehend, since our Church organization was so different.

"Had Senator Smoot been a chief official of any other Church, he would have been set apart from the general community. He would have been graduated from a Church school, ordained to the clergy, and a living would have been provided for him. He would have attained a great height in a calling to which he had dedicated his time and energies.

"Any lay member of our Church might have been summoned for the Church work Senator Smoot was called upon to do as an Apostle. Every Apostle in the Church has been so called, in fact. President Woodruff tended his farm and pitched his hay with his own hands after he became President, as he had done before. Apostle Woodruff, his son, could ride mountain ponies in a round-up with any cowboy on his ranch, and Brigham Young, Jr., an Apostle, was as good a frontiersman almost as his father.

"So we can assure the Rev. Mr. Davidson a welcome among us into a spiritually alive organization in which there are no lines as to rich and poor or powerful and weak, and in which our charities are so attended to that no one knows about them and there is no parading of the beneficiaries before their luckier brothers and sisters. He may abhor the thought of coming with us right now, but it is because he has no doubt heard from our enemies about us. In proclaiming that the churches of his day are spiritually dead, he proclaims what our first Prophet taught us as the exact reason why he had been divinely appointed to restore in this age the exact Gospel as Christ taught it and established it on earth."

GIVE INDUSTRY A CHANCE.

Business Men's Association Wants to Campaign on That Line.

The Business Men's Association to Untax Industry wants the municipal campaign fought out along the lines of giving industry a chance. In a statement issued yesterday by the organization's President, John T. McRoy, it is set forth that there will be an inevitable increase in the city's debt during the next administration, due in large measure to the policy of the city in the past of paying for short-lived improvements by fifty-year bonds and to the fact that the cost of the dual subway system, instead of being assessed upon the land benefited thereby, is paid for by the city as a whole, and that this will be a heavy burden on industry. Says the statement:

"Factory and labor legislation to protect the lives of the workers of the State will also greatly increase the cost of doing business in New York City. What is known as the 'Occupancy bill' will increase the amount of floor space to be provided in many factories from a quarter to nearly a half. Obviously this will greatly increase the already large profits of land owners in the city.

"We are advised by Industrial Bureaus of several great railroads leading out of New York that they are receiving many applications for sites outside the city by the owners of large manufacturing plants here who are oppressed by high rents, high taxes, and the high cost of land.

"Obviously the industries and the commerce of the city are the great creators and maintainers of land values in the city. Despite this fact the Legislature is continuously enacting laws which militate against industry and commerce and in favor of land speculation. Waste in all city departments, whether through graft or inefficiency, should be stopped, but even that will not appreciably lighten the unjust and detrimental burden upon industry under our present tax system."

SEE A SUICIDE AT SEA.

Columbia's Passengers Were on Deck When Fireman Jumped Over.

The cabin passengers of the Anchor liner Columbia, in yesterday morning from Glasgow, were lolling about the decks and the ship was proceeding cautiously through a thick fog at noon on Tuesday last when a man suddenly ran out on the saloon deck and with a cry leaped overboard.

The man was John Crosby of Glasgow, a fireman. Only a few minutes before he had been talking with the first officer of the liner and did not then show any signs of mental derangement nor had he said anything to indicate that he was in any kind of trouble.

Intense excitement followed among the passengers who had seen the man jump overboard and several women became hysterical. A life buoy was at once thrown over to mark the spot where Crosby went down, and then a life boat was launched to pick him up. No trace was found of Crosby, however, and after a search of an hour the life boat was recalled and the Columbia resumed her voyage.

KILLS SON, SHOOTS HIMSELF

Remorse for His Crime Caused Patzold to Attempt Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

RACINE, Wis., Aug. 10.—Because his son, Charles Patzold, aged 28 years, did not promptly obey orders given him, Ernest Patzold, aged 62 years, proprietor of a hotel at Wind Lake, Racine County, shot and instantly killed him and an hour later sent a bullet into his right temple.

Patzold ordered his son to drive cows from a cornfield, and because he did not do so at once the father sent a bullet through his heart. When Patzold found that his son was dead he declared that he would commit suicide, and, going into a grove near the hotel, shot himself.

CHLOROFORM USED IN BENSONHURST THEFT

M. I. Getschal Robbed of His Birthday Presents and Cash, $1,000 in All.

POLICE SILENT ON CASES

But Neighbors Learn of Half a Dozen Burglaries Within a Few Days, Probably by Same Gang.

A gang of thieves who have been working for the last month in the Bensonhurst part of Brooklyn, despite the efforts of a dozen Central Office detectives to capture them, broke into the home of Milton I. Getschal at 161 Bay Thirty-first Street early yesterday morning and carried off jewelry and money amounting to $1,000. The police refused any information about the burglary. It was learned, however, that chloroform or some drug of a similar nature was used by them. When Mr. Getschal awoke at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning he was dazed and ill. Other members of the family complained of feeling ill also. Nothing was left behind by the thieves which afforded the slightest clue to their identity.

Getschal's home is not far from a cottage leased by Deputy Police Commissioner Newburger and within a few hundred feet of the home of Dr. Joseph W. Malone, where the burglars paid a visit just one week before. On Saturday Mr. Getschal celebrated his birthday, and among the presents he received were stickpins, a watch, diamond studs, and other valuable jewelry. These articles, which Mr. Getschal had left in the drawer of a bureau in his bedroom, were carried off by the thieves along with money which he had left in a wallet in a pocket of his trousers.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning Getschal was awakened by the return of his son, who is employed on a newspaper in this city. He got up, and they had a light supper. There was no sign of burglars in the house then. The theory offered yesterday was that the thieves were in the house at the time and managed to hide themselves until Mr. Getschal and his son retired at 4 o'clock.

Getschal was the first to awake. He noticed that the trousers which he had left hanging over the bedpost were gone. He aroused his son, and they began a search of the house. They were joined in a few minutes by Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Kozan, Getschal's son-in-law and daughter. Kozan was suffering from a headache, and Mrs. Kozan and young Getschal felt depressed.

The search revealed the fact that the burglars had made a thorough tour of the house, picking up everything of value which could be carried off easily. It is believed that they searched carefully in every room, confident that they would not be surprised at their work.

The presence of Central Office detectives at the house caused the news of the robbery to leak out yesterday morning. The detectives kept their own counsel and refused also to discuss the reports that there had been half a dozen other robberies within the last few weeks.

Dr. Malone gave some details yesterday about the robbery at his home. He added that to his knowledge at least six other houses had been entered recently. The $1,000 theft at Getschal's home, he said, was the biggest haul he had heard of in connection with the series of thefts.

The thieves, he said, had obtained jewelry and silverware worth about $100 at his home early on Sunday morning last. They had collected a lot of other articles, but were frightened away.

"My little daughter saw one of the thieves in her room," he said, "and, keeping her presence of mind, she pretended that she was asleep. Then, when the man left the room after searching in the bureau drawers, she aroused other members of the family. The burglars heard us moving about and made a quick get-away."

NOW GOING ON
Greater New York Fair and Exposition
Empire City Park, Yonkers.
Pain's Brilliant Spectacle
"The Battle In The Clouds."
Fast Races; Horse Show;
Exhibits; Motor Cycle Races;
Aeroplanes; Band Concerts;
Amusements.
Popular Prices.
Take Subway to 207th St. via Jerome Av., also Sixth and Ninth Ave. Elevated to 155th St. via Jerome Ave. to entrance Fair Grounds. N. Y. Central to Yonkers and Mt. Vernon, thence trolley to entrance. Automobile route up Broadway via McLean and Middleton Aves., up Concourse via Jerome Ave. to gate.

WINTER GARDEN 50TH ST. AND B'WAY. EVS. 8:15
MATINEES—TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY
THE PASSING SHOW of 1913
Staged by Ned Wayburn
MATINEE TO-M'W. PRICES 50c. to $1.50

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE
Opening THIS THURS. EVG., Aug. 14
THE VICTIM
A new play in 4 acts by Geo. Scarborough

Lew Fields' 44TH ST. ROOF GARDEN
Phone 7292 Bryant. Every Eve. 8:15. Ex. Sunday.
LEW FIELDS in "ALL ABOARD"

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Joseph Santley in When Dreams Come True

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Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
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Capt. Scott's OWN WONDERFUL MOTION PICTURES.

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
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FULTON W. 46th St. RESUMING TO-NIGHT AT 8:30
Matinee Wed. & Sat., 2:30. RICHARD BENNETT and CO-WORKERS in DAMAGED GOODS

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NEXT SATURDAY NIGHT. Seats Now.
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Long Acre 48th St. West of B'way. BEGINNING TO-NIGHT 8:30
THE SILVER WEDDING
with THOMAS WISE

CORT 48th St., E. of B'y. Tel. Bryant 46. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. only 2:30. Lauretta Taylor 'Peg o' My Heart'

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
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F. F. PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRE
5th AVE. B'way 28th St. Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c., $1
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FELIX & CAIRE, Frank Keenan Players, Linton & Laurence, Dooley & Sayles, 5 Armanis, Danny Simmons, 5 other Big Acts.
THE BEST IN VAUDEVILLE & PHOTO PLAYS, 11 TO 11.
A GREAT SHOW. 4 TIMES DAILY. FROM 11 TO 11.
12 BIG ACTS 12.
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CONEY'S ONLY LAUGHING PLACE
The World's Greatest Playhouse.
Miles and miles of smiles and smiles.

JARDIN DE DANSE ROOF TOP OF N.Y. THEATRE
DANCING & CABARET. SOUVENIRS.
Miss Nayer and Mr. Cuthbert, others.
Reserve your tables early—Phone Bryant 671.

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK Opposite 125th St.
Surf Bathing. Airship Ascensions. Fireworks Thurs.

Columbia B'way and 47th Burlesque To-day.
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American Roof Atop American Thea.
Devlin & Elwood, Marguerite, Zara Carmen Trio, Billy K. Wells, Young American Quintette; others.
SEATS RESERVED 25c. AND 50c.

BRONX 149th St. & 3d Av. EVERY DAY, incl. SUNDAY, 2:20 & 8:20. MATS. 25c. EVES. 25 & 50c.
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With Full Equipment, f. o. b. Detroit
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FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 2.
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Boarding and Day Pupils. Location unexcelled. The Summer session, now in progress, will continue until the College and Regents' Examinations are held in September. Special attention is given to backward pupils. Individual instruction if desired. If you wish success in your Fall examinations take the Summer Course at the Groff School.
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SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW York.—EDWARD J. NEALE, Plaintiff, against RAUL GODOY, Defendant.—Summons:

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, July 23, 1913.

GILLESPIE & O'CONNOR, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and P. O. Address, No. 20 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To above defendant, Raul Godoy:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Thomas F. Donnelly, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 30th day of July, 1913, and filed July 31st, 1913, with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City, County, and State of New York, the original summons and verified complaint having been filed in said office on the 23d day of July, 1913.

GILLESPIE & O'CONNOR, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address, No. 20 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Hot Weather Hint.

Mental worry causes as much hot weather discomfort as do sun rays and hot winds. But consistent, intelligent use of the Want page of The New York Times will save a great deal of time and annoyance. If you want a country place or an automobile, a good business opportunity or a tenant for your apartment, use The New York Times Want columns and keep cool.

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AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
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Garage. Also New Hotel Merion.

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Superior cuisine. White service.
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Reasonable Rates. Cuisine Unsurpassed.
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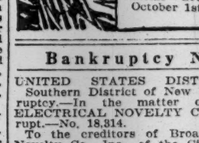

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Refined Amusement Amid Refined Surroundings.
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All amusements, tennis; garage. Season May 30-Oct. 1.
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Boating, fishing, canoeing, tennis; healthful, cool resort. Booklet.

Bankruptcy Sales

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM GRAPF, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Aug. 11th, 1913, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 540 Second Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' and gents' furnishings, corsets, underwear, dresses, waists, collars, shirts, neckwear, cotton goods, blankets, show cases, fixtures, &c. BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 350 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of COHEN & ELLMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Aug. 11, 1913, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 80 Hester St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dress goods, silks, embroidered chiffons, velvets, woolens, robes, curtains, large silk safe, fixtures, etc. BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver.
ARCHIBALD, PALMER & BENJ. B. GRELLER, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

Bankruptcy Notices

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE KANN and AMELIA KANN, individually and as copartners trading as KANN & CO., Bankrupts.—No. 17,914.

To the creditors of George Kann and Amelia Kann, individually and as copartners trading as Kann & Co., and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1913, the said George Kann and Amelia Kann, individually and as copartners trading as Kann & Co., were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County and State of New York, on the 21st day of August, 1913, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, August 11th, 1913.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH J. NUSBAUM, Bankrupt.—No. 18,475.

To the creditors of Joseph J. Nusbaum of the City, County and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1913, the said Joseph J. Nusbaum was duly adjudicated bankrupt and